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OUTSIDERS BUYING UP GERMAN GOODS AS MARK DECLINES

Complaint Is That Influx of Foreign Purchasers Makes It Difficult for German People to Buy Their Share of Goods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The "buying up" of Germany, as the German newspapers somewhat loosely call the large purchases of German goods now being made throughout the country by foreigners eager to benefit from the favorable economic situation created for them by the fall of the mark, has become the absorbing topic of the hour here. It is complained that foreigners are flocking into Germany—especially from France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland—in order to buy German goods in needlessly large quantities, and that, as a result, shops and stores are being rapidly emptied, while prices are bound to rise so high as to put many articles beyond the reach of the purses of the native population.

Various measures to check this "plundering" of Germany by the foreigner have been suggested or are actually being put into force. A more rigid customs examination now takes place at the various frontier stations, and German diplomatic and consular representatives abroad have been instructed to be less ready than hitherto to give visas to business men and others anxious to visit Germany. The President of the Rhine Provinces—where allied troops are buying up German wares in large quantities—has moreover issued an governmental decree in which he instructs shopkeepers to refuse to sell goods to foreigners during the next few weeks except under certain specified conditions. In other centers it is proposed to charge foreigners higher prices for goods than those demanded from the German purchasers.

Purchasers Swarm Over Border

The frugal Dutch provide the largest contingent of the invaders now flocking into Germany across the various frontiers. Since the slump in the German mark began, Dutch buyers—housewives as well as commercial travelers—have been rushing into Germany in thousands, and, not content with making purchases in the townsships adjoining the Dutch frontiers, have wandered into the center of Germany everywhere making big purchases. "Crowded with parcels," writes an eyewitness, "these Dutch invaders return home in thousands on foot, in motor cars or on carts, happy in the fact that, thanks to the depreciated German currency, they have been able to buy goods at one-fifth of the price they would have to pay in their own country. The traffic takes place day and night, whole cartloads of goods thus passing out of Germany."

In Mainz, the headquarters of the French army of occupation, real sieges of the shops by foreigners eager to benefit by the favorable exchange, and Germans anxious lest by deferring making their purchases they will find no goods left for them to buy, are daily witnessed. German peasants are reported to be flocking in hundreds to this town in order to buy clothes, shoes and other goods. "The shops," declares another eyewitness, "are being rapidly emptied and the assistants find it difficult to cope with the demands made on them. Townspeople are concentrating on the purchase of foodstuffs, and so great has been the crush at some shops that customers are still clamoring to be served long after the official closing hours have been passed."

Germans Buy Up Much Stock

The raid on the shops by the well-to-do has caused great bitterness among the poor of Mainz, a sentiment which, as can readily be imagined, the local Socialists are exploiting to the utmost. In the township of Trier, near the Luxembourg frontier, similar scenes have occasioned the intervention alike of the local authorities and the local chamber of commerce. The proposal that every Luxembourger who crosses into Germany should pay a substantial sum for the necessary visé in Belgian francs has been made and is likely to be adopted. As indicated, curiously enough, the "buying up" of Germany, although carried on in the main by foreigners, is also the work of Germans. In Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and other centers, local housewives—anticipating that the fall of the mark will lead to what are known as "Austrian conditions" in Germany—are also taking part in the "run" on the shops.

In Hamburg the stampede to the shops has assumed during recent times formidable proportions. Special trains carrying peasants arrive throughout the day, while the local townspeople have likewise joined in the clamor for goods. Linen, blankets and kitchen articles are most sought after, and so great has been the rush that some of the shops have had to close their doors in the afternoon in order to relieve their assistants. In the boot and shoe stores stocks have been almost sold out in Hamburg.

As might have been expected, the grave economic problems which the "run" on the shops is likely to create

in the near future is causing great anxiety in the German press. In an article headed "The Plunderers," the "Hamburger Zeitung" denounces the foreigners who (it says) are exploiting Germany's misery by buying up German goods. "In the big stores of Hamburg," continues the newspaper, "thousands of foreigners laden with German banknotes are to be daily encountered. They speak Swedish, Dutch, French, English, or any language except German. These plundering foreigners, many of whom are attached to the diplomatic missions, find in Germany now a veritable economic paradise. We know a Dutch lady who in the time from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon went from shop to shop buying up goods to the value of 20,000 marks, including a new costume for her maid much better cut and of better material than any costume which is now worn by the wife of a German banker." Hugo Stinnes' organ, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," also professes alarm at the situation which has arisen through the "buying up" of Germany, although it uses language less violent than that of the Hamburg newspaper quoted.

"The buying-up periods which Germany previously traversed," says this newspaper, "were as nothing compared with the present. In the West and South, thousands of citizens of countries with better exchanges are flocking into Germany and are buying up German goods, thus depriving Germans of the wide choice of goods to which they are entitled and incidentally sending up prices." Mr. Stinnes' organ regretfully admits that police decrees, as the prohibition of the sale of goods to foreigners by shopkeepers, are hardly likely to improve the situation permanently. It points out that in Berlin many profiteers are buying up goods at the present comparatively low prices in order to sell them later in the year at much higher figure, and calls on the authorities to intervene to stop the scandal as promptly as is vigorously possible.

RAIL WAGE CUT DECLARED UNJUST

Representative of Employees Charges "Swollen" Profits of Steel Corporation and Demands Investigation by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An investigation of alleged "swollen and unconscious" profits in railroad equipment made by the United States Steel Corporation was demanded of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday by Frank J. Warne, representative of 400,000 train employees.

To sustain his charges that not only railroads, but the steel corporation and other concerns are making huge profits, and therefore the reduction in wages they are now seeking to bring about are unjustifiable, Mr. Warne made public for the first time a letter addressed by John Skelton Williams, Director of Purchase Supplies under the United States Railroad Administration, under date of February 15, 1921, E. H. Gary, chairman of the steel corporation.

In this letter Mr. Williams said that the profits of the steel corporation were so great that the corporation could well afford to sell its products to the government and to all other consumers through the remainder of the year at net cost. Mr. Williams also declared that the United States Steel Corporation could in the year 1921 have doubled the wages and salaries of all its 268,710 employees and yet paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, with due provision for its sinking fund. As an alternative, he said the corporation could reduce its prices on all finished steel products \$30 per ton and yet pay dividends on both the common and preferred stock, after providing for interest, sinking fund and necessary deterioration. Mr. Williams further stated in the letter that the steel corporation's profits during the war years were "not reasonable" and that in the present condition of the country "your prices are excessive and unjustifiable."

Mr. Warne presented charts showing the scale of prices for railroad equipment and quoted the Interstate Commerce Commission as saying that in its opinion these facts should be presented to Congress for determination as to whether prices for fuel and supplies should not be regulated rather than that rates should be increased. That the operating costs had been substantially increased by these increased costs of fuel and supplies was apparent, the Interstate Commerce Commission claimed.

Mr. Warne stated that in May, 1920, prices of materials and supplies to the railroads had increased more than 20 per cent over May, 1919, and that they continued to increase all during the government guarantee period, reaching their peak in August, the last month of the guarantee, and the last chance the railroad supply concerns had of dipping into the United States Treasury through sales to the railroads. Locomotives which cost \$33,000 in 1914 were costing \$70,000 in 1920, and considerably more in 1920, averaging approximately two and a half times the pre-war prices, he said. The prices of freight cars was even higher, all steel cars being priced at three times their pre-war figures, while passenger coaches increased 218 per cent.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE NEEDS PROTECTION

British Dominions Are Said to Have Demanded This Vital Link of the Commonwealth Be Safeguarded at All Costs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Considerable satisfaction is expressed in official circles here at the calm manner in which the termination of the negotiations between the British Government and Sir Adly puts his threat to resign the Premiership into practice or not, it is considered that Zaghlul Pasha has practically destroyed all his chances of being elected Prime Minister.

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tended that Sir Adly's administration is worthy of full support. Whether Sir Adly puts his threat to resign the Premiership into practice or not, it is considered that Zaghlul Pasha has practically destroyed all his chances of being elected Prime Minister.

Many members of the legislative assembly have publicly withdrawn the mandate which Zaghlul Pasha had formerly enjoyed, and have declared openly that Sir Adly's administration is worthy of full support. Whether Sir Adly puts his threat to resign the Premiership into practice or not, it is considered that Zaghlul Pasha has practically destroyed all his chances of being elected Prime Minister.

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pected that Sir Adly, though the ne-

gotiations have for the moment failed,

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY

Japanese in Siberia and Manchuria Are Said to Be Making Traders Accept Payment in Much Depreciated Paper Yen

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Owing to the de-

preciation of the value of paper rubles

and to the large number of Japanese soldiers in Siberia, the Japanese yen has become the standard of value in Vladivostok and Chita. The influence of this has been felt in northern Manchuria to such an extent that Chinese silver dollars are running an unequal race with the Japanese yen for currency in trade transactions in the prosperous city of Harbin.

The competition is also keen be-

tween the Chinese and Japanese cur-

rencies in all the cities along the South Manchuria Railway, and even in Mukden itself. If the competition were limited on the Japanese side to the use of one standard government yen the position would be easier, but with the support of Mr. Yamagata, civil administrator, persistent attempts are being made to substitute the yen notes of the Bank of Korea for the ordinary Japanese issue.

These notes of the Bank of Korea

are non-convertible except in Tokyo and ever since their introduction in Manchuria by the former Central Bank of Korea they have been at a discount of nearly 50 per cent as compared with the ordinary Japanese yen. Mr. Yamagata's efforts have been directed to the repayment of all obligations by Japan to China which are based upon the yen standard by the use of the depreciated notes of the Bank of Korea instead of the standard yen notes.

It will be seen that if this scheme

succeeds, and it must be remembered that it has behind it the full support of the Japanese authorities, it will work a great loss to Chinese traders. For this reason the Chinese merchants at Mukden have made strong representations to Gen. Chang Tsu-ling, Inspector-General of Manchuria, and also to the Peking Government against the forcible use of this depreciated currency.

They have insisted that this bad

money will not only drive out all good

money but will make ordinary com-

mercial transactions very difficult in

view of the fact that the value of

these notes of the Bank of Korea con-

tinually fluctuate.

The reclamation service will come

for special treatment at the hands of

the House of Representatives before or immediately after the December

holidays, the appropriations chairman indicated, and no time will be lost in acting upon them. The naval appropriation bill, he stated, probably will be the last one to be taken up, for the committee would not begin framing it until after the Conference on Limitation of Armament completes its work. To do so before them, he explained, would perhaps require revision of the whole bill.

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As far as the naval appropriation bill is concerned, he said, there is still an unexpended balance of \$53,000,000 for these purposes and that Congress probably would again authorize \$15,000,000 of this amount, as it did last year. River and harbor appropriations will be guarded so closely, Mr. Madden indicated, that no unworthy project would be sanctioned by Congress.

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On the opening day of Congress, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, will appear before the Appropriations Committee and give a complete outline of the estimates for 1922. This will be done not only for the benefit of the Appropriations Committee but for the members of the House who are required to pass upon the amount of each bill.

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"Isolation" which Arthur Balfour, the head of the British delegation, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, referred to in their speeches in answer to Premier Briand at the last plenary session of the Conference.

The indications are that the French policy with regard to Germany goes deeper than opposition to admitting her in this Conference. The same theory would practically eliminate Germany from the association of nations, it being France's viewpoint that Germany can have no concert or united action with the powers until such time as she has fulfilled all her obligations to France. Again the same theory would prevent Germany from coming into the economic conference which the American Government hopes to have convened if the present Conference achieves the concrete aims before it now. In brief, the acceptance of the French view would mean that the powers must give strict guarantees of protection to France against military resurgence in Germany and undertake at the same time to compel fulfillment of the reparations terms or leave France to her own policy of military preparation. That the powers will admit the justification for either of these alternatives as the proper solution of the European military and economic welter is highly improbable.

The Next Conference

Congress on Economic Affairs May Follow Present Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The possibility that the European economic tangle, with its welter of political and military intrigue, may appear like a veritable Banquo's ghost to disturb the deliberations of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, is causing serious apprehension here.

This possibility, and the declaration of President Harding for an "association of nations," have already tended to widen the issue and the outlook before the Conference and many of those intimately in touch with the situation are somewhat skeptical as to the result that is likely to accrue from the widening process.

That the basis, however, should be widened was inevitable. The nations were not long in conference when they realized that many of the questions before it were essentially in process of development and that whatever decisions were reached with regard to Far Eastern matters must necessarily be provisional in character and that therefore further conferences would be necessary if the progress made in the present Conference is to be sustained.

No Desire to Widen Issue

Similarly the delegates gathered in Continental Hall realized at an early date in the life of the Conference that the vital question of land armament was inextricably linked up with the European economic and political situation and that definite action looking to the relief of Europe from the incubus of militarism could be taken only in conjunction with economic and financial reconstruction and an attempt at harmonizing political differences which are gradually reaching the stage of the acute.

At the moment there is no desire on the part of the American Government to widen the issue in this Conference; the reverse is in fact the case; every effort will be made to get a definite understanding on the reduction of naval armament, including the question of the submarine; also on Far East questions and as far as land armament is concerned the aim of the Conference will be primarily directed to the securing of an agreement to abolish for all time such inhuman forms of warfare as poison gas.

The success of these immediate considerations is the direct aim of the United States; if concrete results are achieved this government is prepared to follow up the Conference with another congress of the powers to deal with the question of economic stabilization, particularly as regards Europe which this government believes must be relieved from bankruptcy before world peace is in any measure assured.

Debt Club May Be Used

The tendency at the moment then, is to postpone the economic question and leave it for further consideration by a later conference on European reconstruction which would also lead to the consideration of how revenues of Europe are spent and what justification the United States can see for huge expenditures on military establishments with falling exchanges, worthless currencies, and gigantic debts unpaid.

The United States Government, it is known, believes that the time is at hand when Europe must face this issue and the American Government will feel that it is eminently justified in using the debt club to bring recalcitrant powers to their senses. At least every indication now points this way.

If Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, on his arrival at the Conference, heads the American desire, and there is every expectation that he will, for there is the closest cooperation between the two countries, he will not insist upon the Conference getting down to map out for the moment the land arms which nations of Continental Europe must maintain. He will content himself rather with placing before the world in the footlights of the Conference the chaos that threatens Europe and will try to bring home to the American people the fact that the peace of the world cannot be assured by dealing with the Pacific region alone; that the real welter is still in Europe and the Near East and that until these regions are pacified and stabilized the greatest single element of danger will remain.

He will do more than answer Premier Briand's declaration. He will point to the essential difference between British and French policy both

in the military and reconstruction aspect. He will thus place before the world the reason why, if there is to be an association of the nations, its first duty must be concerted action to save Europe.

Anglo-American Agreement

As far as the reconstruction and financial aspect of the European situation is concerned the main difference between Great Britain and France relates to Germany. France wants reparations and securities against a re-crucifixion of attack from the East. Great Britain, it is clear, takes the view that France over-estimates the danger from Germany and from Russia, and at the same time takes the position that French policy has always operated to prevent any material German payment.

There is every reason to believe that this is essentially the view of men prominent in the councils of the United States Government. Only a strong Germany, they claim, can pay reparations. The whole policy of France has been directed to prevent Germany from again becoming strong. The British and American view is that continuous impoverishment as an assurance against military resurgence is incompatible with the payment of reparations and the reconstruction of the European economic fabric.

On the whole the belief is that Italy will be inclined to take the British view of the situation as between France and Germany. Italy is generally as resentful of the French attitude as is Great Britain. Particularly the French efforts to strengthen the military power of the Jugo-Slav and Hungarian states have antagonized the Italians. Italy believes that she was bilked in the German reparations division, largely by the inordinate greed of France.

There is one point of unity of policy between France and Italy and this is the Turkish situation. Italy is distinctly anti-Greek and hence not entirely unfriendly to the Turkish Nationalists who are attacking Greece. The action of France in recognizing the Angora Government has rather pleased Italy than otherwise. But when the showdown in the Franco-British conflict in policy comes, Italy will in all probability be found on the British side of the fence. What Lloyd George wants definitely to know is where America will stand.

SIR JOHN SALMOND

New Zealand, in choosing Sir John Salmond to be her delegate at the disarmament Conference, has chosen one of her most distinguished sons. The appointment is one of special interest in that Sir John Salmond has never been in politics, and his presence therefore will introduce an element rather unusual in deliberations of this kind. All the British delegates will be accompanied by advisers well qualified in their work, and in several instances lawyers rank amongst them, but Sir John Salmond has the distinction of being the first man in New Zealand on legal and constitutional questions.

For 10 years he held the position of Solicitor-General, and, as its title implies, it carries work of a highly important nature. It has been frequently assumed that he was by virtue of his office a Minister of the Crown, but this is not the case. His legal title must not be confused with the Solicitor-General of the Imperial Parliament, where not only is the holder a member of Parliament, but also is a member of the Cabinet, and has the reversion of the office of Attorney-General, with the possibility of climbing to the Woolsack.

In order to find an analogy, it is not necessary to search far, for New Zealand's nearest neighbor, Australia, boasts a Solicitor-General in the person of Sir Robert Garran, the first to hold this office. Both the dominions, therefore, have the services of distinguished lawyers, both of whom have added luster to their country. Sir John Salmond by the distinctions he has won has shown that he is a man of exceptional ability, and he is looking forward to meeting his colleagues in Washington.

English by birth, and the son of a learned professor, Sir John Salmond was early singled out for academic honors. With a marked liking for law, he is always regarded as a man in the first rank of his profession. He was educated at University College, London, and at Otago University, New Zealand. For nearly 10 years he left New Zealand and held the post of professor of law at the University of Adelaide in South Australia. He was interested in Australian constitutional questions, and will find this knowledge of considerable value to him at the Conference.

British justice is proverbial the world over, and Sir John's friends feel that a man with his attainments, wide vision, and measured judgment will be invaluable in sifting the points that arise, and that he will not only carve for himself a proud place in colonial history, but will imprint upon the Conference at Washington his mark, and enhance the prestige of the personnel of the British delegation.

Japanese Ratio Is Fair

Slate for Concluding Business of Conference Not Yet Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Every one connected with the Conference was at special pains on Monday to reaffirm that a fine temper of cooperation pervaded all sessions and that the program was further advanced at this time than had been anticipated. The American delegation, it was officially stated, has every reason to feel satisfied with the manner in which problems are being attacked and worked out. It is more and more obvious, it was said, that no one wants war and that the time has come to start on a proper basis for

the establishment and maintenance of world peace. To this end the representatives of the powers participating in the Conference are coordinating their efforts.

Lord Riddell, speaking at the National Council for the Limitation of Armament, yesterday afternoon, said unofficially what delegates have been reiterating:

"Hitherto," he declared, "many attempts have been made to stop war but they have started in the wrong place; they have started with officials. There is only one way to stop war—the people of the world must determine they must have peace. This Conference by advertising peace is developing in them that determination. Peace is not only a good thing from the ethical point of view, but it is good from the economic point of view. The last war showed us

"Great Britain is bent on peace. We want peace in our country, but we want peace with security: we are willing to share in all efforts toward disarmament, but disarmament must be a general disarmament. Great Britain and the United States cannot scrap their armaments until all nations are willing to scrap theirs. Therefore the world must be educated. People will tell you that human nature does not change. All civilization is based on the changes that are taking place in human nature, but you cannot hope to alter the habits of hundreds of years in a few years."

"If we are to prevent wars, nations must control their suspicions and also their tempers in the time of stress; they must be willing to concede and to make allowances."

The public was asked yesterday to disregard recently circulated false reports. The one especially referred to was cabled to Italy and so aroused the Italian people that riots in several places resulted. Mr. Hughes called attention to it at the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, "in order that its unfortunate character, inaccuracy and even falsity might be noted." The report had been to the effect that Mr. Briand had made offensive statements regarding the Italian Army and that the representatives of Italy did not appropriately resent the statement.

Mr. Hughes said that "Mr. Briand had said nothing whatsoever reflecting upon the Italian Government or the Italian Army; that nothing occurred that called for any rejoinder by the representative of Italy; and that the entire report had no existence whatever in fact."

In reply to the statement of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Viviani, on behalf of France, spoke as follows:

"I thank the chairman for his kindness in adding with his high authority his denial to that of Mr. Schanzer and myself. Coming from his lips, this denial has the greatest authority. Not only was the debate always courteous, but at no moment did it go beyond the bounds of becoming intensity, which, as a matter of fact, is perfectly legitimate even between allies when they have before them questions of the highest importance."

Mr. Schanzer cordially thanked the Secretary of State for his fortunate idea in making this statement, which, he said, was quite necessary, because certain persons outside of the Conference had made use of the press to disturb the good relations existing between the countries represented here. He was delighted that the chairman had used his high authority to close the unfortunate incident for all time, and expressed thanks to Messrs. Viviani and Briand for their sentiments of sympathy for Italy which are so well known to every one.

Although progress is regarded as eminently satisfactory, no time can be set for finishing the work of the Conference. Commenting upon the advance point in the agenda that has been reached, an American delegate said:

"There is much to be done after we are through," which means that the final details will require more time than has been anticipated. The fact that Mr. Viviani is leaving for France on December 14, is not regarded as significant.

It is expected that naval armament will be taken up again soon. Thorough examinations by naval experts have led them to sustain the 5-5-3 ratio proposed at the opening of the Conference by Mr. Hughes. The fundamental question, it was pointed out yesterday, was ratio /relativity, not whether a nation should keep this or that ship. If the United States was to cut down her navy to a certain point it would follow that other nations would have to make sacrifices in a corresponding proportion. Specifically it was ascertained that the allotment to Japan was absolutely fair.

Secretary Denby yesterday issued the following statement:

"I have noticed in a number of papers a statement to the effect that naval officers have been warned against opposing, in any way, the American proposals at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. I regret to see such rumors repeated in print, or otherwise, because they are quite untrue. No orders have been issued to naval officers not to oppose, in print or in conversation, the American proposals. No orders have been necessary. I have not yet met or heard of a single officer of the naval establishment of the United States who does not approve the American proposals and does not heartily wish success to this Conference. I cannot understand how any other impression has gone abroad. In justice to the officers I wish to correct it as soon as possible."

China's Postal Service

Four Foreign Powers Agree to Abolish Their Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions is continuing its consideration of questions affecting the administrative and financial in-

tegrity of China. At present it is dealing with the matter of foreign troops in China. The number of these is about 5000, exclusive of those in Hankow, Mongolia and Manchuria.

The committee yesterday received

the report of the subcommittee on foreign post offices in China and adopted it unanimously, the date on which it shall come into force and effect being deferred for public announcement soon. The report adopted is as follows:

(a) Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories, or as otherwise specifically provided by treaties, it is resolved:

1. The four powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained.

(b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned. (The co-director-general is a Frenchman but administers the post offices for the profit of the Chinese Government, just as a British citizen does the customs.)

2. To enable China and the powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than . . . (the date is to be determined by the Conference before adjournment).

(b) Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies the four powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable, or contraband, or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

The committee received the statement of the subcommittee on extra-territoriality, reporting progress, and a statement from the Chinese delegation asking for the removal of various estimates placed in China by foreign powers without treaty sanction, such as foreign troops, police boxes, and telegraph and wireless station. The committee decided to begin the discussion of these questions at next meeting.

Rivalry Indicated

Adherents of League of Nations Discuss President's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Harding's proposal for a continuous conference of nations will not be received with favor by adherents of the League of Nations, in the opinion of William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, unless it is made certain that the President has no intention to destroy the League or set up a rival association of nations.

Despite assurances emanating from White House sources that the President has no thought of a rival league of nations, or of any organization on the League, Senator King declares the President's proposal nevertheless has the effect of "opening a Pandora's box."

While William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, attacked the President's proposal as one for "a league of nations under another name," Senator King is inclined to the belief that the plan is intended to undermine the League.

"If this alleged White House plan is to set up a rival organization to the League," he said yesterday, "it is doomed to failure, as it should fail."

"There is no field for two parallel world organizations aimed at securing disarmament and world peace," Senator King said. "If they are not parallel but converge, it would be better that the convergence should be accomplished before divergence appears. Any attempt to set up another association of nations would provoke suspicions, jealousies, fears and controversies throughout the world."

"I believe most nations are willing to recognize the hegemony of the United States in any plane or union which seek the establishment of peace and the setting up of tribunals for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. This nation could secure such changes in the League of Nations as would satisfy the American people, and thus put our nation in the way of becoming a member of the League when it would assume an important, and indeed a preeminent, position. Thus there would be secured, not only

the Washington Conference but that should exist between us and the United States. If that is the case," he said, "I think it would be better if the alliance were terminated. With all due regard to Japan, nothing should be allowed to interpose itself between us and America, for on the unity of the English-speaking race the further peace of the world depends."

Among the subjects to be discussed at the various sessions will be "Use of Color or Metal for Blazes," "Boy Scouts and Trails," "Systematizing of Camps," "Classification and Sponsorship of Trails," "Publicly Owned Ways for Foot Travelers," and "Connecting Cross-Country Trails."

There are many associations having

to do with recreational use of the forests and mountains of New England and it was through a widespread demand for a cooperative movement that the New England Trail Conference was organized early in 1917. In its first year it issued a folder and map entitled "A Tour Afoot in the White Mountains," which has been widely distributed, and which was followed by a number of other publications.

Frank Airing of Views

"I have every confidence that the meeting in Washington will find a solution to most of these matters. It is the greatest opportunity that the English-speaking people have ever had to frankly air their views, and I have no doubt that full advantage will be taken of it.

"The main point," Sir Reginald concluded, "is that a basis has been found for discussion with regard to the reduction of naval armaments, and no doubt there will soon be a similar proposal for a reduction of armaments. I don't say we are never going to have another war, but I do say the Washington Conference bids fair to reduce the possibilities of war. For that reason alone it has the most hearty support in this country."

Apprehensions in France

Return of Mr. Briand Awaited to Ease Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas

—The Kansas Industrial Court has completed an important survey to learn the cost of living of the women workers in this State. The results of the survey show that the average Kansas girl cannot live on less than \$16.93 a week, or \$880.36 a year.

The survey was made up from actual accounts of hundreds of women workers in all the cities and in every sort of industrial establishment except farming and including factories, stores, hotels, telephone exchanges and offices. In addition working girls were asked to make up shopping lists for clothing and other expenses.

Then the records of hundreds of laundries, stores, banks, churches and insurance companies were examined by the inspectors to get at averages which would be shown by the books of these institutions.

When the industrial welfare commission was established in 1914 the minimum wage was fixed at \$6 a week for beginners with increases of \$1 a week after three and six months' experience. In 1917 it was increased to \$9 and later to \$11, the basis for the past three years. The Industrial Court, which has taken over the minimum wage and maximum hour work of the commission, will begin hearings on December 5 throughout the State, to determine what the basis of the minimum wage should be for all of Kansas and the different industries for next year.

ABOL



Winston Churchill

Once there was confusion between the English Winston Churchill and the American Winston Churchill. It is curious that these two eminent men should have the same name; but to precise the Englishman has a better array of names than the American. He is the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill; who married Miss Jerome of New York, and his correct appellation is—"The Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, etc., etc., etc." I could fill several inches of this page with the political offices he has held and the deeds he has performed, sometimes foolhardy, but always valorous, as statesman, soldier, war correspondent, for he is a pugnacious, not-to-be-beaten man, and when he gets into a tight place, which would be too tight for most individuals, he wriggles or leaps out, and before we have recovered from our astonishment, he is sporting aggressively in another position, usually a better one than that he so ingeniously and vividly vacated.

It was his flirtations with literature that confused him with his American namesake, not so much his travel books relating his adventures throughout the world, nor the life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill; it was his novel called "Savrola," published in 1900, and his vivid war correspondence for the "Morning Post" during the Boer War. He was taken prisoner, and of course escaped. At novel writing the American Winston Churchill excels him easily, but the English Winston Churchill is a Jack-of-all-Trades, or shall I say an Admirable Crichton, and his novel was merely an episode. He is a man of action who has fought his way to high statesmanship, and now that he is a Cabinet Minister and a force in the country he no doubt regards authorship, and his military distinctions, and his war correspondence as mere steps to the positions he holds—Privy Councillor, Elder Brother of Trinity House, Secretary of State for War, etc., etc., etc.

There is no boundary to his activities, even today amid the pressure of his public duties. A year or so ago the gossip in the newspapers announced that he was painting pictures; one journalist became eloquent over his representation of the Pyramids. And last week this irrepressible Churchill (his father was also irrepressible) flashed upon the town as an art critic. He wrote the Foreword to the joint exhibition of pictures by Sir John and Lady Lavery. Would you care to have a specimen of his valiant and chivalrous style as art critic? Here is the concluding paragraph of his Foreword, which he signs Winston S. Churchill. No doubt the S. (Spencer) is introduced from some dim memory of his American namesake—a real writer.

"All our day, few women have achieved eminence in painting. But there is already a change. The woman painter of surpassing genius has yet to appear; but there must be at least a dozen women working today whose pictures would command attention in any contemporary show. Of these Lady Lavery is surely one; and if I were a Master of Hounds hunting Beauty, I should have no hesitation, at the end of the run, in handing her the Brush."

Although I have often seen Mr. Winston Churchill on the platform, or hurrying through the streets, for he is no loiterer like Mr. Balfour, I can remember but two occasions when I had an intimate view of this corybantic personality. The first time was before the Boer War, at Merton Abbey, the house of G. W. Steevens, the brilliant war correspondent; the second time was last week in the House of Commons, and the strange thing is that on each occasion he behaved in precisely the same way.

At Merton Abbey, that winter Sunday afternoon, we were all gathered round the fire, an intimate party, but there was one member who did not join the circle. He sat alone on a couch against the wall, several feet away, engaged with his own thoughts and plans, without interest in us or our conversation. He leant forward; he is not a man who cares for arm-chairs and ease; his face, body, feet and hands showed suppressed excitement; he had with him loose papers, pamphlets or proofs, I know not which; some were on the floor between his knees, and now and again he would pick one up, scrutinize it, and then toss it back to the floor. And I said to myself, "That young man, already famous, is not gregarious. He may be planning the betterment of the world, but I rather fancy that he is concerned with himself and planning his own future."

Now for my visit to the House of Commons which was really taken for the purpose of having a good look at the Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, and hearing him speak, because his sudden appearance as an art critic had suggested him as a suitable subject for this column. I have often been in the Strangers' Gallery and the Press Gallery of the

House of Commons, but this time I wanted a seat in the Place of Privilege, Under the Gallery, a pen allotted to ten visitors, on the floor of the House, and virtually in it. Only from this pen can one really watch the proceedings. The pen faces the Speaker; to his right is the Government Bench, to his left the Opposition. I obtained an order for this Place of Privilege from a friendly Member, and at a quarter before three, the hour of the meeting of the House, presented the ticket to an official, and was passed on from attendant to attendant, across the Lobby, along a narrow corridor, up a flight of stairs, through a noiseless door, to find myself, with a gasp and a thrill, in the very chamber of the Mother of Parliaments.

My first impression was of a great crowd in a soft and rather dim light for the illumination filters through the glass roof. So delicate is the light that although I could see the Speaker's form, I could not distinguish his features. A great crowd in a small chamber! I suppose you could put three, perhaps four, British House of Commons in the Congressional Chamber at Washington; but the British Chamber has this advantage—it seems more of a family gathering. Although I had been given an "Orders of the Day" it was difficult to understand at once just what was happening. The Speaker would call upon "The Honorable Member for So and So," who would rise and mumble a number, which I soon learned referred to a printed Question, whereupon a Cabinet Minister would rise and read a printed answer which was greeted with "Oh, Ohs," or "Hear, Hears," or other signs of assent or dissent. The fun came when some Member asked a Supplementary question, "arising, Mr. Speaker, from the question that has just been asked," for then the Cabinet Minister had to improvise his answer, and as orator in the House of Commons has long gone out of fashion, and the most important matters are uttered in a casual, conversational tone, it was difficult to realize the vital importance of some of those halting answers which would appear in leaded type in the evening and morning papers. What struck me was the courtesy shown by the Cabinet Ministers, so different from the acrimony often displayed in the newspaper world, in editorials. When the Speaker makes a rebuke he does it in the sweetest way. Lady Astor is evidently a popular figure in the House. In her speech, later in the evening, she was the only speaker who lifted the debate into an ethical, non-party altitude. Earlier she asked a Question. Unlike most of the members she spoke to the House, and—well it occurred to me that she was explaining her question, quite nicely, but at some length. Suddenly the Speaker rose. There was silence. "The Honorable Member," he said, in tones that were paternal, if reprobating, "The Honorable Member for Plymouth is not asking a question; she is giving the House information." The laughter was sympathetic, but free.

And all this time members were coming and going, and talking to one another, becoming suddenly silent when the Prime Minister rose to answer an Irish question, with Mr. Asquith watching him from the other side of the table, looking as only a deposed Prime Minister can look when a reigning Prime Minister is speaking. And while Mr. Lloyd George was speaking I turned cold, for suddenly I remembered that I had quite forgotten all about Mr. Winston Churchill. Hastily I directed my eyes down the Treasury bench—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir R. Horne, Mr. Macnamara—"Bad luck," I muttered, "Winston isn't there."

Stay, between the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain was a figure leaning forward; his face, body, feet, and hands showed suppressed excitement, and now and again he would pick a paper from the floor, scrutinize it and then toss it back. "Hullo," I murmured, "it's Winston in precisely the same attitude, and no doubt re-thinking the thoughts that he was struggling with that long ago afternoon at Merton Abbey."

Other things happened. I stayed for hours. For the Labor Members were becoming bitter, and the Landed Gentry were becoming restive, but I could regard it all impartially for my work of the day was done. I had seen the Right Honorable Leonard Spencer Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, etc., etc., etc.—carrying on."

Q. R.

FIESTA TIMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mexican is very fond of his fiesta and the least important holiday becomes one with very little excuse. The national holiday—the celebration of freedom from Spain—is the 16th of September, but it is characteristically celebrated for a full month, with special attention to the 16th, the date of freedom, and the 27th, at 11 o'clock at night, that being the date Hidalgo freed the slaves of their Spanish masters. . . . For weeks in advance all is busyness in anticipation. Every village is renovated. Streets are cleaned, houses are freshly painted in bright colors, plazas are decorated. City officials call on influential citizens and business houses for contributions, to pay for decorations, music and what not. The national government puts out special postage stamps, and Mexico City makes plans to rival the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

At 6 in the morning of the 18th bands arrive at all the villages and hamlets that do not number one among their population. This may consist of a violin or two and a guitar, or a cornet and a drum. If there is a plaza the musicians sit in its center, and the population gathers about them; if there is none, a gate or stone wall dressed in flowers is the pivot point. The audience is formed in a large open semicircle, in which those who feel inclined may dance. . . . And there the musicians stay for 24 hours, playing national music, popular ballads, dance music. The group about

them constantly changes as new merry-makers come or old ones drift away. Occasionally some one starts a dance. There are several ways in which this can be done. Each person may dance by himself, or couples may dance. If the latter, it is customary for the dance to open with two girls as partners until men come to claim them. Or a man may go to a girl and lift his sombrero, which constitutes an invitation. Often the men accompany the music by singing in harmonies, and as their voices are full and mellow, it is a welcome addition, especially in the evening, when they carry faintly and reverberatingly over the valleys. Besides the music there is a parade, and there may be a circus.

In any fiesta celebrated at a home, procedure is much the same, and of the same duration. There is music, for which the guests often help pay by the contribution of a few cents by each man who can afford it. There is a feast also, and he who refuses any dish proffered is considered exceedingly rude, and offend his host deeply. The feast is at noon, and before and after the company divides into groups—the women together, the men together, generally outdoors—and the intimates of both sexes of the host and hostess, who furnish the merriest group. All the children and babies are also there, but they are scarcely



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

The humors of the sedan chair

noticed, for they form their own group, the little girls caring for the babies. There is practically none of the entertainment and noisy gayety that there is among Anglo-Saxons, and often the source of enjoyment is not obvious to an outsider. But if a Mexican can bask in the sun and chat if it is cool, or sit in the shade if it is hot, with no necessity to move, he is well satisfied. And if he can suck a piece of cornstalk, so much the better. . . . The dancing is only sporadic and the attention to the music is also sporadic, marked by the men's singing. Another dance is sometimes added at a private fiesta. Several sombreros are placed on the ground, and the couples do a jig-step around and between them.

The important day of the week is market-day—Sunday. All week the small manufacturers work, and on market day they bring their wares to the market place, or, in villages too small to afford one, the plaza. There they group themselves as near the frijoles or sweetmeat stand as possible, and make ready to sell and enjoy themselves, for market day, besides being their great business day, is their weekly fiesta, when the peons from the haciendas all the country round come to town to chat the day through. Everything is made with the crudest and fewest of implements. There are little wooden chairs with woven rush seats, painted red, with patterns in gilt and silver, cut out of the raw wood with a sharp knife, and fitted together—not a nail in the whole of them, nor a planed surface—very comfortable little chairs, reminding one of a bit of the Italian Renaissance—for 62 centavos apiece. Or great leather armchairs lacquered together over their bent and tattered wooden frames. Pictures, cups, large flat pans for baking or frying, all fashioned from clay on a little wooden platform with a peg in the center, which is kept spinning with one of the potter's hands, as with the other he shapes the vessel. They are then baked. Blankets, the yarn made on spinning wheels like those the Mayflower women used, and woven on looms like those of northern Indians. Reed rugs, bamboo baskets of all sizes. . . . And when the day is over they will all be sold, though at no single minute will the plaza look busier—crowded with laughing men, dressed in their clean best, some perhaps playing guitars, or mouth-organs, or singing, many sucking cornstalks or eating frijoles and tortillas from the stand—here and there a few women sitting sideways on burros, their full skirts nearly covering the tiny beasts, while they also eat frijoles and tortillas, but in all probability from little baskets on their arms. It is, indeed, rather a holiday than a business occasion. And that, after all, is the key to Mexico.

Your hired sedan was, of course, commonplace enough, plain varnished wood, upholstered in leather with leather curtains, and plenty of brass-headed nails. Your private chair was quite another matter. Great painters would not scorn to decorate it; its cushions were of satin or velvet, its curtains—needful enough when the head of the chair's inmate was on a level with the jostling crowd—daintiness itself. Such was Anne Oldfield's,

THE SEDAN CHAIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It has never been said, we believe, that was not the hansom cab only a sedan chair on wheels? It has all the essential features of one, the windows at the side, the doors opening in front, as we see them in Hogarth's picture of the Rake's arrest, the peculiar shape and comfortable seat; and if the whole roof does not lift up, as in Hogarth's picture, the hinged panel for communication with the driver is surely his descendant. Be this as it may, the sedan chair was certainly less exhilarating, if only because it was made for one person instead of two, and because its pace depended not on the speed of a high-mettled horse but on that of two pairs of human legs, before and behind, usually those of sturdy Irishmen bent on getting as much over their shilling an hour as was the cabby of our childhood on acquiring the extra sixpence he conceived to be his right.

Still, the sedan had its advantages, in days when its alternatives were the clumsy family coach, which took an hour or so to get ready, or the hackney coach which cost you half a crown at least and was usually moldy, musty and uncivil. The sedan—we speak of those on hire for public service—had its nobility of English actresses till Sidons, in which she was borne from some great dinner to the playhouse which the young bloods of the day would stand outside and call when the play was over, as Mrs. Bracegirdle told Horace Walpole in 1742. Forty-nine years later Walpole himself was lamenting the spread of the town to Mrs. Berry, on the ground that "Hercules and Atlas could not carry anybody from one end of this enormous capital to the other," so that "the breed of chairs is almost lost." Its place had been taken by the "tides of coaches, chariots, curricles, phaetons and so forth," for the Prince Regent had no taste for any pace so modest as the sedans, and his driving set all England awhirl. But the sedan still had its strongholds. Bath first, and the cathedral cities, where prebendaries' wives went out in sedans to their modest parties, and kept a watchful eye through their leather curtains on that chair containing niece or daughter, beside which a spruce admiral was apt to be found, anxious to hand Miss Mary or Miss Lucy from her chair, and favored by the turns and twists of the lanes about the Close.

Now and again, in the cellars or underground forgotten passages of an old great house, you will find a sedan chair, mildewed and dusty, moldering away in company with the disused chariot, drawn by six horses, in which my lord and lady made their foreign tour a century ago. The sedan, somehow, is at once more intimate and more pathetic. On its faded cushions sat the Lady Reynolds, painted, powdered, and patched for her court ball. Her hand drew back the curtain to smile on some admirer; her satin slippers rested on that torn and padded leather of the floor. It was hers—hers only; while the coach at a pinch could carry half a dozen and was never hers more than by my lord's or her own daughters'. It is the little things that bring us near our ancestors, the standish with a torn quill pen in the secret drawer of the bureau; the muslin shirts lovingly wrought for a baby of two centuries ago; the old hat box with the bushy, now sorely moth-eaten, in which great grandfathers made the Peninsular campaigns. And in these days of motors and high speed, it is at once restful and refreshing to think of the modest pace of the sedan, and the bright-eyed lady or powdered beau who found four miles an hour enough for all their needs.

When the Harvard band had also taken up its place among its supporters, then the cheer leaders came on the scene. They addressed their various supporters through megaphones. Began counting—one—two—three, dropped the megaphones and conducted the cheer section, which had risen to its feet when the cheer leaders jumped up, while the rest of the crowd also joined this block of several hundred undergraduates who had begun yelling at the top of their voices:

Har—vard!
Har—vard!
Har—vard!

Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah!
Team!! Team!!!

Were the Yale supporters outdone? Not a bit of it. It was a draw. The only thing that could be said was that the Yale yell was more classical, being taken from the literary satire of Aristophanes, "The Frogs."

Brek-ek co-ex. co-ex. co-ex.
Brek ek co-ex. co-ex. co-ex.
Whoa-up, whoa-up,
Hullabaloo,
Yale!

When both Yale and Harvard were out of breath, the rival bands would start up—but not both together—in the middle of the game for a minute or two, and so carry on the good work.

At the end of the second period—which corresponds in Rugby to half time—when both teams had retired from the field, the Yale and Harvard bands played in turn; the students' songs being extremely well sung. They were such a contrast from the college yell! A Harvard song, which was sung to the tune of "The Marchioness," was beautiful, but it was well matched by the Yale song "Bright College Years," which curiously enough, and for the first time for some years, was sung to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

One of the chief features of the whole game was the conductor of the Yale band. He came out in front of the grand stand and conducted the band and the singing. He was a wonder. He would have made his fortune on the vaudeville stage. It was quite worth going to the game to see him alone. The chorus of the Yale song, "Bulldog," was great.

Bulldog! Bulldog! Bow, bow, bow.
E—ll Yale.
Bulldog! Bulldog! Bow, bow, bow.
Our team can never fail;
When the sons of Eli break through the line.

That is the sign we haul,
Bulldog! Bulldog! Bow, bow, bow.
E—ll Yale!

Harvard, however, did not take this lying down, and replied with:

Hit the line for Harvard.
For Harvard wins today.
And we'll show the sons of Eli
That the Crimson still holds sway.
Sweep 'em in the field again,
Victory or die.
And we'll give the grand old cheer, boys.
As the Harvard team goes by.

It has been said that the British and American people have both high ideals which are stronger in the one country than in the other, and that when the two get together things in this old world should begin to hustle. If that is the case what will happen when Americans and Britons start cheering together? Surely the walls of modern Jericho will come tumbling down.

At a British football match every spectator goes there and yells himself—well, until he can't make himself heard any longer. He will cheer good play whether by a member of the side he is backing or the opponents. What he appreciates is the play first, and the team afterward. He'll praise good play heartily and is not lax in his censure of poor play. He knows the game himself from A to Z and he knows—or thinks he knows—exactly what should be done. The cheering is spontaneous. Occasionally a section of the crowd will combine to compliment some one, perhaps a player called MacLeod, and you will hear above all the din, about a hundred voices call out in unison, in staccato shouts, "Well—played—MacLeod!"

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FEDERAL BUREAU FOR BUSINESS MAN

O. P. Hopkins of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Tells New Efficiency Resulting by Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Reorganization of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington has been practically completed, and the office is now in a position to give the maximum of efficient service to the business man, declared Oliver P. Hopkins, assistant director of the bureau in charge of administration, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Claim to the name "the business man's branch of the government"—he said, appears already to be justified by the increase in the volume of calls for the bureau's service.

In proceeding to reorganize the bureau under Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Julius Klein, the present director, practical rather than academic considerations have been uppermost, Mr. Hopkins said. Commodity divisions headed by men active and informed in the particular field or fields which their divisions covered have been established. These men stand somewhat as interpreters, learning what the business man, exporter, importer or manufacturer want and fulfilling the wants from their immediate facilities or through demand upon the representatives of the bureau throughout the world, Mr. Hopkins said.

Evidence of the appreciation among business men of the rejuvenated aims and aspects of the bureau's work, Mr. Hopkins pointed out, is to be found in the jump from 200 to never less than 500 in the number of daily demands upon the offices for information.

Further testimony that the changes are not "paper changes," but have been made to the immense enhancement of the service, is given in the increase in the volume of demands and the activity of business men in cooperation.

Asked whether the reorganization in Washington would make an increase in the field forces of the bureau necessary, Mr. Hopkins said that probably for the remainder of the fiscal year the foreign agents can carry the work now highly coordinated in the Washington offices. Increases in the calls upon the bureau, however, tend toward increased need in the field and extension is possible in the future, appropriations permitting.

Contact with Germany has been re-established by the bureau through the arrival in Berlin of a staff under Charles E. Herring. Mr. Hopkins said, and the first reports indicate that the German staff will provide valuable and unprejudiced information. Several of the smaller countries set up under the Treaty of Versailles have not yet been covered by the Department of Commerce representatives owing to chaotic conditions and the impracticality of doing much business in these markets at present.

Mr. Hopkins emphasized that much of the success of the bureau, and the inspiration under which its personnel works, will be measured by the degree to which its service is used. Many of the changes now in effect have come as a result of suggestions from business men. Cooperation in this particular, and on the many other phases of the bureau's work, Mr. Hopkins urged, is essential in order that the bureau may be the highly constructive factor in the world of international commerce that it is equipped to be as is no other agency.

SCHOOL FRATERNITY MEMBERS PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California — Nine students of the San Diego high school were found guilty of violating the state law which prohibits fraternities in high schools, at a recent meeting of the city Board of Education, and punishment recommended by H. C. Johnson, superintendent of city schools, was ordered.

The students are to be punished to continue in the high school under conditions that have been arranged by the principal and superintendent, they are to withdraw at once from their active membership in fraternities and resign any positions they may hold in the Associated Student body, and they must give up all right to be on any athletic team or take part in any activity of the high school outside the regular classroom work for the rest of this school year.

Superintendent Johnson, recommended to the board that, in the future, any student, found to be an active member of any fraternity in the high school, should be expelled from that institution.

AMERICANS TO SURVEY NORTHERN COLOMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A party of natural scientists from the California Academy of Sciences, led by F. M. Anderson, of that organization, left here November 21 bound for a five months geological, ethnological and faunal study trip into northern Colombia, South America. They will arrive there at the beginning of the dry season, and remain to the end of that season, usually five to six months in length. Most of the work to be done by the expedition will be of a geological survey in northern Colombia, including the Magdalena Valley, and the bordering ranges as far south as Bogota, the capital of the country.

The greater part of the geological surveys, reports and other similar literature concerning Colombia published to date is in German, since the Germans have appreciated, more than any other people, the geological richness of this country and its strategic position from the point of view of the mine operator. One of the objects of the present expedition is to prepare reports in English on geological and mining conditions there, and to make accurate maps of the country.

Special attention will be given to study of the great San Andreas fault, which, starting near San Bernardino, in southern Colombia, follows down the western coast of Mexico, crosses easterly into Central America, and passes out into the Gulf of Mexico at a point almost on the boundary between Guatemala and Honduras.

STATE WILL VOTE ON INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska — As the result of a referendum taken among the members of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation amendments to the state Constitution will be submitted, by the initiative method, at the general election in 1922, for the purpose of furnishing agriculture with more effective aid.

One of these proposed amendments will provide for the removal of the present constitutional limitation of \$100,000 upon state indebtedness in order that a sufficient fund can be made available to finance a system of rural credits. South Dakota, which was similarly hobbled by its constitution, adopted a similar amendment, and by this means money enough was furnished for a rural credits system. The amount, \$200,000, had since been returned to the treasury.

The other amendment gives the state Legislature the power to classify tangible property. The present constitution, adopted a year ago, permits this to be done with intangibles, and a tax much smaller than that levied upon tangibles and graded is to be levied next year on such intangibles as cash in bank, building and loan stocks and the like.

The farmers believe that agriculture is entitled to some exemptions, and this amendment will pave the way for exemption of farm improvements as well as for making distinction in assessments between improved and unimproved land. The Nonpartisan League has been urging this for four years, and it is now to be joined by the farm bureau. The argument used is that such exemption would lend encouragement to farmers to improve their land without placing a heavier burden upon them than upon the man who derives as great an income from the land itself and who does not contribute directly to communal values.

Under the Nebraska constitution, amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of those voting upon the question if the affirmative constitutes 30 per cent of the total vote cast at the election, provided a petition has been filed by 10 per cent of the voters asking that the question be placed upon the ballot for determination.

PORTLAND, OREGON, VOTES WORLD'S FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon — Through a special election held November 19, Portland citizens have expressed their desire for a world's fair in 1925, by casting a vote 4 to 1 in favor of a tax levy to raise \$2,000,000 toward financing the proposed project. Plans of the exposition committee call for the sum of \$6,000,000 of which amount \$1,000,000 is to be obtained by subscription, \$2,000,000 by taxation in the city of Portland and the remaining \$3,000,000 from state tax. Of the state tax, Multnomah County will come in for \$1,000,000 so that the total amount subscribed by Portland will amount to \$4,000,000.

A number of sites are being considered as desirable for locations for the exposition but owing to the large amount of work involved for investigating every detail, it will be some months before the committee will be able to render a decision. Very large parking space will be a necessity as it is estimated that about 10 per cent of the total cars in America will visit Portland.

It is felt that no better method has ever been devised than well managed expositions, to bring new capital and men of action and vision to greater opportunities and as the earlier expositions proved to be of great advantage to Oregon and the northwest the exposition of 1925 will focus attention on the highways, electrical water power possibilities and natural advantages of Oregon.

DAIRY MARKETING BODY IS PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — A committee of 40 dairymen, created last spring by the Federation of Farmers Associations of this State, has decided to found a cooperative marketing system for dairy products in the Indianapolis territory.

It is announced that the plan does not contemplate a monopolistic handling of dairy products, but intends only to work for standardization of dairy enterprise. One of the chief problems before dairymen, members of the committee say, is that of handling the surplus of whole milk thrown on the market in the summer by farmers who are now awfully dairymen, and who have no milk to sell in the cold months, when a shortage generally is felt.

WORLD TO JUDGE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

Important Statements to Be Issued
Today in Belfast and London
May Fix Responsibility for
the Conference's Deadlock

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — At this time passes more and more information respecting the proposals that have been made during the Irish peace conference is coming to light, and it is anticipated that before long full publicity will be given to the matters under discussion. Meanwhile before the dawn comes the situation is universally regarded as extremely critical, that is to say that all is not lost neither is all won, and nobody knows what the next few days will bring forth.

In Labor circles, which have done

make the work of the negotiations difficult, but Lord Birkenhead has made it clear that this secrecy shall not be carried on till too late when popular opinion cannot be expressed to prevent a catastrophe.

From ministerial utterances allusion to the Crown, membership of the British Empire, British naval and military security, free trade between Ireland and Great Britain and no coercion for Ulster are among the conditions demanded by the British Government in return for accommodating Sinn Fein by the grant of dominion home rule on the lines of the Canadian administration, but the application to these conditions remains as yet explicit.

ADMIRAL SIMS FOR CONTROL OF THE AIR

WATERBURY, Connecticut — "The battleship is no longer the backbone of the navy," declared Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College, speaking here.

"The battleship has no offense against airplanes and no offensive



Photograph by Topical Press Agency, London
Michael Collins

One of the Sinn Fein representatives now negotiating with the British Government in the effort to find a solution of the Irish problem.

all in their power to assist Mr. Lloyd George in the negotiations and are content to stand and wait without information until a settlement is brought about, there is a feeling that an important factor in the situation is the clear indication that has recently been given that Ulster can no longer count on an important party in England for support in any extreme policy it may care to pursue.

Such indications as the Unionist Party gave at Liverpool may prove decisive in their view in bringing Ulster to a less truculent attitude than it is reported to have displayed, and Labor, which claims to have urged the British Government long ago to pursue the course it is now following, places great reliance on this possibility.

The impression prevails that the allegiance question is again taking a great place in the discussions. It is pointed out in government circles that Sinn Fein has given no undertaking to submit to this condition which Lord Birkenhead saw fit to refer to during the week-end following his interview with the Sinn Fein representatives, Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and Gavan Duffy. The question of taking oath as a symbol of the imperial connection is held to be a minor point by some, and provided an agreement is reached on other vital questions it is felt that the oath will be no difficulty.

On the other hand if an agreement is not reached, the oath would be a mere pretense, and it would be no use going to war to enforce it. In spite of this red herring drawn across the track of the Irish negotiations, the fact is not lost sight of that the relations between North and South Ireland, the present Gordian knot, is even harder to cut than the relations between Southern Ireland and the British Empire.

Responsibility for the deadlock may soon be fixed, for the important statements to be made simultaneously in London and Belfast tomorrow are expected to show more completely what has been offered and what has been rejected and by whom, even although the full correspondence may not see the light of day.

Publicity has been deprecated by all concerned up to now in the interests of peace, but there are signs of increasing restlessness with secret negotiations as the time draws near when a decision one way or another is to be reached.

It has been one of the chief anxieties of the government lest the Unionist wreckers should by persistent questioning in the House of Commons

power against airplane-carriers which have speed enough to keep away," he declared.

"I heartily approve of the disarmament program, because if the tremendous cost of the 1916 building program is saved and a small portion of the money is expended on airplane-carriers, the defensive strength of the navy will be greatly increased."

Admiral Sims declared that the nation which controls the air will control the surface below, whether it be on land or sea, and this control will determine victory.

"There can be no limitation of airplane armament," the Admiral declared, "because of the ease with which commercial aircraft can be transformed for military use. The nation which has the greatest air force will win the war of the future," he asserted.

LONG BEACH PLANS
A WEEK OF MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, California — Plans are being made for a Music Week, December 3 to 10, which will be even more elaborate than last year when the city put on the first such event west of the Mississippi. Efforts are made to turn the attention of the entire city to music. Merchants and manufacturers cooperate, giving opportunity to their employees to join in community singing during the week. Two big programs are to be put on in the auditorium by the public schools, as this event drew hundreds last year who were not able to gain admission.

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CANNERS PRESENT PACKER CASE PLEA

Modification of Consent Decree
Urged—Claim Is Made That
Cost of Distribution Could
Thereby Be Lowered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Modification of the packer consent decree, on the ground that it is un-economic and illegal, was asked yesterday of the joint committee appointed to hear arguments for and against such modification. The first appeal for changes in the transportation clauses of the decree was made by Vernon Campbell, representing the California Cooperative Canneries, who was followed by Ruston McKinney and Elmer Chase of the Cannery League of California.

The committee appointed to investigate the matter with a view to making recommendations to the Attorney-General, upon which possible action by the District Supreme Court will be based, consists of Herman T. Gallo, of the Department of Justice, chairman; Bayard Hainer of the packers and stockyards unit of the Department of Agriculture, and F. C. Hall of the Department of Commerce. All organizations and individuals interested in the proposed modification of the consent decree which would restore to the "big five" packing companies their right to use their refrigerator cars in the transportation of non-allied commodities, will be given a chance to present their arguments, pro and con, before this committee.

TWO FACTIONS OPPOSED

The issue has narrowed down to a contest between the fruit and canning interests of California, which formerly marketed a large part of their products through the packing companies, and the wholesale grocers' associations throughout the country, which, as one of the main channels of distribution, oppose the reentry of the packers as competitors. More than a dozen associations have signified to the Department of Justice their intention to present arguments.

In advocating the legislation it was the contention of the farmers that the packing business was distinctly a public service enterprise. The act requires that all live stock dealers located at the stockyards and all dealers in live-stock products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, should register with the Secretary of Agriculture before December 1, should publish their rates and should do business with all the public on the same basis. The penalty is a fine of \$500 for the first offense and a cumulative fine of \$35 a day until the regulations are complied with.

APPEAL FOR GAS RATE REDUCTION IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — An injunction against the enforcement of the packer control law by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was asked yesterday by attorneys for traders and commission men operating in the Chicago stockyards. They appeared before Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, asking that the Secretary of Agriculture be restrained from enforcing the penalties under the law which becomes effective tomorrow.

The constitutionality of the law is under attack in a suit filed in the court yesterday. The plea, made by C. B. Spofford of a firm of brokers in the Union Stockyards in the name of his and 30 other local firms, declares that the act interferes with the right of private business to be free from unduly hampering legislation.

It is also declared that the right of the individual states of the Union to regulate commerce within their borders is interfered with. It was declared to be vital in view of the statement that it is the first successful attempt to pass legislation "providing for federal government regulation of a business not partaking of the nature of public service."

In advocating the legislation it was the contention of the farmers that the packing business was distinctly a public service enterprise. The act requires that all live stock dealers located at the stockyards

BANKER GIVES PLAN FOR DEBT PAYMENT

Frank A. Vanderlip Proposes Allied Interest Should Be Devoted to Works in Europe Under American Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Vanderlip laid before the American people last night a proposal that they seize upon the problem of the allied debt to the United States as an opportunity to make a grand gesture of altruism in international relationships such as the cold materialists would be expected to accept only under protest.

Mr. Vanderlip proposed that payments on the allied debts, which he regarded as just debts which must be paid and could not be canceled, should be devoted by the United States for a time to rehabilitating eastern Europe, and to assisting even the more highly cultivated European nations in advancing those interests, such as education and art, which can be promoted only for the welfare of mankind.

"The possibilities now existing in society for realizing better conditions for all humanity are undreamt of," said Mr. Vanderlip before the Economic Club at Hotel Astor. "The opportunity has arisen to make these possibilities realities. If we insist to the letter upon our claim, it would, in all probability, never be met. If we insist upon it selfishly we will realize in hatreds but not in cash. If we are generous, and wisely generous, these claims will be paid, and I believe, will all be paid, and the good we do, with them will mean more to us materially than anything we could conceivably be parting with."

War Left Opportunity

"If we convert the debt due to us into a debt due to humanity, the whole world will want to see it paid. World sentiment would be favorable to payment if the purposes to which the amount was to be devoted were clearly seen to be wise and sound purposes for European regeneration."

The war has created an opportunity which could never otherwise have arisen. The obstacles in the path of European civilization can be turned into stepping-stones toward a position vastly better than Europe has ever known. It is possible that newly awakened impulses, if they can only be harnessed up to the machinery of production and distribution, can result in great actual improvement of civilization.

Such a rehabilitation plan would revive European hope, renew courage, stimulate industry, Wilson's ideals, which had inflamed Europe with hope, have been crushed in Paris, and Europe has fallen back into far worse than its old-time cynicism. Once more with opportunity for incalculable service to mankind, what the United States do with it?"

A plan for the development of eastern Europe could be laid out, he said, comparing it with the vision that fore-saw the possibilities of the American west. There could be provided education, economic organization, application of enlightened production methods, harmonizing of blind racial antagonisms. Everything the war had cost, that unwise peace was costing, could be recompensed, with a great economic margin, if eastern Europe could be put in order.

Returns from Investment

How could the United States assist toward this end? A nation would spend prodigally on the things that had furnished the chief items of national budget for a thousand years, but leave expenditures for objects profoundly influencing the better course of civilization to be worked out in a puny way by an occasional philanthropist, or left undone. But it would be possible to make expenditures of a kind rarely sanctioned by the taxpayer, bringing returns, which in terms of the welfare of mankind, would be incalculably greater than those realized upon ordinary government expenditures.

"It is to such a program," said Mr. Vanderlip, "that I would, for a great many years, devote every dollar we can get of interest on this debt."

Forgoing direct payment for a time, and devoting the money to European rehabilitation, would in the end bring to the United States much more than all the debt now owed and apparently impossible of payment. Such expenditures should not be strictly for welfare work; in the main it should be made with great vision of the future, rather than as a palliative to ease the distress of the moment.

Revolving Fund of Credit

A first concern should be to help put in order the old machinery of credit in Europe. Part of the expenditures could be used as a revolving fund of credit to help nations accomplish specific purposes carefully analyzed as economically sound and for the general good. These funds could be repaid if used on a sound economic basis and could be reloaded over and over again. Expenditures would also improve transportation and sanitation and develop hydroelectric power, particularly in Italy and Austria. Only six months interest, \$250,000,000, put into hydroelectric development in exchange for a mortgage on it, would provide in those countries a saving in coal imports, helping them to balance their foreign trade, while obtaining for the United States a sound security. Other expenditures could equip eastern Europe with a grain-elevator system.

Expenditures of the money paid by the debtors would be made "where and how we will," they would not be made by the debtors. Work done by Americans in Europe proved that the United States had the wisdom, experience, temperament and freedom

from unwise political interference, "which would warrant the hope that we could, even with the best motives in the world, successfully conduct such a great experiment."

Control in United States

Mr. Vanderlip cited particularly, as an example, Robert College, in Constantinople, as developing educated leaders, and pointed out America's opportunity by assisting European education to spread a "profound influence toward softening the world-old hatreds of Europe."

Peasants of eastern Europe could be taught better agricultural methods, compensating most of their war losses, not building up difficult competition for American farmers, but rather feeding Europe and increasing her purchasing power.

The plan would not impose American culture on the highly cultivated nations. But it might propose to England establishment of great scientific laboratories, giving to the world new knowledge of incalculable value. It might give Italy means for establishing great schools of applied arts. Even France might agree that some of the money she paid the United States could be expended upon objects in France for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Vanderlip would draw upon the best thought of Europe in formulating and administering the plan, but always keeping the control in the United States. He prefaced his appeal by reviewing the world debt situation. The debt to the United States must be paid, despite the European tendency to think that it might be canceled.

SOLDIER AID BILL IS NOW OPERATIVE

California Fund Available by Which Former Resident Service Men Will Be Aided in Buying Homes and Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SACRAMENTO, California—The State of California has available for immediate distribution to former service men \$2,000,000, under the veteran farm and home purchase bill, passed into law at the last session of the state Legislature. Announcement to this effect is made here by Robert Smith, secretary, of the California Veterans Welfare Board. From this fund former service men are offered loans ranging from \$5000 to \$7500 to be paid back within 40 years, at low rates of interest, such loans being for the purpose of assisting these veterans to purchase farms, the applicant being required to pay 10 per cent of his own money on the price of the property. The fund now available, according to estimates worked out by Mr. Smith, will assist approximately 500 men. Those considered most deserving will be given preference in making the loans. Applicants who, for one reason or another, do not receive loans, out of the present \$2,000,000 allotment, will be considered first when the \$10,000,000 allotment, to be raised immediately by a state bond issue, is available.

Organizations of former service men are distributing application blanks for these loans. Local posts of the American Legion are especially designated as centers from which application blanks may be obtained, and arrangements made for obtaining the loans. The price to be paid for a farm shall not exceed \$7500 or for a home, \$5000. This means that a former soldier, with \$750, can buy the maximum farm, letting the balance of \$6750 run for 40 years, or, with less, cash, he can buy a smaller farm under the same terms, and so on.

According to the rules laid down by the board, the applications for loans will be considered in the following order:

1. Those from men who were wounded while members of the military or naval forces of the United States.

2. Those who were bona fide residents of California for at least one year prior to enlistment in the military service.

3. Those who are not owners of farms or homes, and who do not possess sufficient means to purchase either.

4. Those whose wives do not own property, the value of which, added to the value of the property selected for purchase, will exceed \$7500 in the case of a farm, or \$5000 in the case of a home.

5. Those whose wives have not already received benefits from this or similar laws, in this or other states.

Military Policy

Touching slightly on politics, Dr. Dan asserted that Japan is misunderstood both as to her real military strength and to her policy in China. Militarily Japan is not "armed to the teeth" or preparing to be, as many think, he asserted, while in Asia. Japan is moved by a desire to open up the East for all, not to exploit it for herself. Shantung, he declared, Japan does not want for herself, because the province has 30,000,000 inhabitants alien in race and sentiment. Korea is better under Japanese control than otherwise, he added.

With respect to Russia, Dr. Dan expressed the conviction that the Soviet Government is becoming tempered with capitalism and recognizing the necessity of doing business with capitalist nations along capitalistic lines. This he feels, will open Russia to commercial relationship with the rest of the world. He intimated that realization of this is not far distant, the Soviet control of Russia now being of several years' standing.

During their visit, the members of the delegation will visit manufacturing plants, points of interest, institutions of learning in the vicinity, and will spend time in individual and group conferences with business men. Luncheons and dinners are being tendered by the City of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce and others, the entire reception being in charge of a committee headed by Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston chamber and vice-president of the First National Bank.

The law provides that an alleged offender be brought before the judge, sitting as a magistrate, who has the power to hear evidence and pronounce sentence without a jury. The wets had claimed that this was a denial of the right of jury trial. The prohibitionists held that the provision merely placed the liquor law violator in the same class of offenders as the drunkard and the disorderly, and as such they were not entitled to jury trial any more than those who commit other disorderly acts.

Now that the Supreme Court has decided fully in favor of the Van Ness act it is expected that the wets will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

JAPAN HAS MANY BUSINESS ISSUES

Leader of Japanese Commercial Delegation Describes Problems of Finance, Tariff, Taxation—American Solutions Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Japan is emerging from a condition of business depression, but the process of readjustment involves solution of many problems of tariff, taxation, and finance, declared Dr. Takuma Dan, head of many great enterprises in Japan, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is in search of information on the manner in which these problems are being met in the United States, as well as to establish acquaintanceships, that the Japanese delegation which he heads, and which includes 15 of the outstanding business and industrial leaders of Japan, is making an extensive tour of this country. Dr. Dan said. During their three-day stay the visitors will be the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Perhaps the most important question, because of its close relation to economic recovery, is tariff, the Japanese business leader asserted. The pressing need of tariff consideration by Japan, who has not erected import barriers in the past, is predicated on the activity of Germany. Dr. Dan sees this nation as in a position to flood the markets of the world with comparatively cheap goods within a short time. Even now, he asserted, much German product which cannot be identified as such is finding its way into world markets.

During the war, Dr. Dan pointed out, Japan built up a successful industry in dyestuffs and several other lines. Now, with the dislocation of exchange, she is confronted with the problem of protecting them by tariff. There is, therefore, considerable interest in the American valuation plan, as well as the reaction American tariff barriers will have on trade with Japan.

Taxation in Japan

With regard to taxation, Dr. Dan asserted that business in Japan bears the burden of taxation much in proportion to business in the United States. He put himself on record as favoring change in the direction of indirect taxation, and expressed considerable interest in the sales tax.

Dr. Dan was inclined to avoid questions of political nature and leave them to the official representatives of the government for settlement. He pointed out that the visit of his party has no connection with the Washington Conference, having been arranged before Mr. Smith, will assist approximately 500 men. Those considered most deserving will be given preference in making the loans. Applicants who, for one reason or another, do not receive loans, out of the present \$2,000,000 allotment, will be considered first when the \$10,000,000 allotment, to be raised immediately by a state bond issue, is available.

Labor conditions in Japan are such as to create a problem of new importance, Dr. Dan declared. Wages have risen an average of 300 per cent during the war period and have not been appreciably deflated. Although there is little organization of Labor, due probably to the fact that there are more women employed in industry than men, the tendency is in that direction. The solutions of Labor problems by the United States, therefore, are felt to be of extreme importance in answering these questions as they come.

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ELECTRIC COMPANIES ARE AMALGAMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The State Railroad Commission has authorized the Southern California Edison Company to acquire all properties of the Santa Barbara Electric Company for \$652,534, and to assume indebtedness and other liabilities of \$1,056,863. This decision was handed down in San Francisco on November 19. This change is more in the keeping line than in ownership, development, or property.

The parent company has owned the local electric company, but it was operated as a separate entity. The same decision orders the Edison Company to make improvements to the water supply of the town of Ventura, which has long been demanding them, without any raise in rates.

PUBLIC WARNED OF INOCULATION TEST

Facts as to Effects of "Schick Test" Would Stir Indignation If Known, Says Official of Medical Liberty League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Knowledge of the facts concerning the operation of the "Schick Test" and the toxin-antitoxin injections for the alleged prevention of diphtheria would cause the public to indignantly protest against the plans of certain groups of the medical profession to promote this test and to take steps to prevent any further experimentation in this direction, says Mrs. Jessica Henderson, vice-president of the American Medical Liberty League.

The "Schick Test" has been performed on public school children in various parts of the United States, says Mrs. Henderson, and the American Medical Liberty League has taken steps to ascertain the results, which have been far from its alleged objectives, injuries and fatalities having been reported in a number of instances. These results, according to Mrs. Henderson, may be easily verified.

The Medical Liberty League announces that a campaign to administer this toxin-antitoxin treatment has been opened in Massachusetts and that medical physicians are reporting that groups of children in the public schools of an increasing number of cities are being subjected to the test. Mrs. Henderson believes that the public should be thoroughly warned of this movement and that people not only should stand on their rights but also ascertain the bad effects which have followed efforts to inaugurate the test in other parts of the country.

Mrs. Henderson points out that public meetings for the purpose of explaining the "Schick Test" are being held in schools throughout the state and that one of these recently was held in the hall of a school building in Lawrence. It was announced, she said, that the test gave absolute immunity from diphtheria and was perfectly harmless. When the lecturing physician was asked regarding certain specific cases in the states of Georgia, Missouri and Illinois, in which fatalities from the treatment had been alleged, Mrs. Henderson said he made no attempt at denial but laid the results to "accidents" and "mistakes."

"How long shall we allow ourselves to be put off in this way?" asks Mrs. Henderson. "It is unquestionably the duty of parents to look into this matter before they allow their children to be touched, however fair the claim made. Let us prevent such tragedies as have occurred in other states of the Union. It must not be forgotten that the manufacturers of virus, serums and antitoxins, are in the business for profit, and that it is the people's money that is paying for this toxin-antitoxin treatment, when performed on school children "free of charge."

CHICAGO ENFORCEMENT MOVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reorganization of the prohibition enforcement forces at Chicago is being perfected, officials declared on Sunday.

Commissioner Hayes may make a personal survey of conditions in Chicago during the first part of December, it was said. Transfer of E. C. Yellowley, head of the Mobile Prohibition Agents Corps, from New York to Chicago with a view of repeating there the intensive campaign against illegal liquor which he conducted in the eastern city, is under consideration.

With respect to Russia, Dr. Dan expressed the conviction that the Soviet Government is becoming tempered with capitalism and recognizing the necessity of doing business with capitalist nations along capitalistic lines. This he feels, will open Russia to commercial relationship with the rest of the world. He intimated that realization of this is not far distant, the Soviet control of Russia now being of several years' standing.

During their visit, the members of the delegation will visit manufacturing plants, points of interest, institutions of learning in the vicinity, and will spend time in individual and group conferences with business men. Luncheons and dinners are being tendered by the City of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce and others, the entire reception being in charge of a committee headed by Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston chamber and vice-president of the First National Bank.

The law provides that an alleged offender be brought before the judge, sitting as a magistrate, who has the power to hear evidence and pronounce sentence without a jury. The wets had claimed that this was a denial of the right of jury trial. The prohibitionists held that the provision merely placed the liquor law violator in the same class of offenders as the drunkard and the disorderly, and as such they were not entitled to jury trial any more than those who commit other disorderly acts.

Now that the Supreme Court has decided fully in favor of the Van Ness act it is expected that the wets will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

ART

American Water Colors at Brooklyn Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Water colors by American artists, now hung in the Brooklyn Institute Museum, mark an occasion of more than ordinary interest. The display does not merely stir the pride of those partial to that medium; it is of a quality to impress the general visitor that perhaps the day of the water color has come, after having been too long deferred. It may well be that the impulse of this exhibition may set the stage anew and bring the water color, for the season at least, into direct public focus.

One must admit that the water color has had a fair chance. Probably few have thought it worth while to stop and reason why. The Brooklyn show ought to dispose of such loose thinking as has placed it among the casual things, a pastime in color washing. Here is proof that artists like Sargent, Pennell, Homer, La Farge, Hassam and others, who aspire to that company, have not disdained it.

Indeed, they have felt it worthy of their conscience and their best skill. Harsh or light judgment of it, on the score of frivolous reputations, must be dismissed at once in such a

feeling that easily command the alcove in which they hang. They are designed to illustrate some descriptive volume, whose text will be superlative if it can match the

STATUS OF INDIANS IN KENYA COLONY

Region in East Africa Has Been
Made Scene of a Political
Controversy Between Euro-
pean and Asiatic Settlers

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England—Kenya Colony, the new name under which British East Africa is now disguised, has had its full need of trouble since the change of name. There are the currency problem, the raids from Abyssinia, and last, but certainly not least, the racial question of the status of natives of India who are settled within the territory. The dispute in regard to the latter has become very acrimonious, and both the white settlers and the Indian immigrants feel deeply on the point. As in the case of most disputes, there is much to be said for both sides.

At the recent imperial conference there was passed a resolution recognizing the full rights of citizenship, on terms of equality, of all British subjects lawfully resident in any part of the Empire. The only portion excluded was the Union of South Africa, and Kenya therefore came within the terms of the resolution.

The present position was evolved in this manner. In 1908, Lord Elgin, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised the grant of crown lands in the areas exclusively to Europeans in the face of Indian protests. The Secretary of State, however, undertook that there should be no legal bar against a race as such. In 1915, when the territory was under martial law, the position developed and the then Secretary of State sanctioned an ordinance by which the sale of lands in the area, if by a person of one race to a person of another race, required the permission of the Governor, and it is stated, this official was instructed to refuse his sanction in every case where the would-be purchaser was an Indian.

Claim for Political Equality

As representing the case for his own countrymen the Right Honorable V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, the newly appointed Indian Privy Councillor, stated that "the Indian settlers, who admittedly are more numerous, have done more for the Colony and have lived there several decades longer than the European settlers." On this argument he based his support for treatment politically, and in every other way, on an absolute equality with the white settlers.

Quite a different aspect is, however, put on this claim by Northrup McMillan, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony and therefore well qualified to express views on the subject. This authority said that Mr. Sastry's statement as to the work of the Indians in Kenya has been the "parrot cry" of the Indians for many years, but "was so utterly absurd that no one took the trouble to contradict it publicly." Mr. McMillan added that it has been reiterated so often by the Indian agitators that even very highly informed people like Mr. Sastry had taken it as fact. It is quite true that for generations small traders and shopkeepers have lived at Mombasa and Zanzibar under the protection of the British fleet, but they never dared penetrate the interior of Africa one inch, he said, until the white pioneer came along in whose wake and under whose protection the Indian trader followed for the purpose of exchanging Birmingham ham beads for skins. The Indian has never, except as a laborer, built railways or made roads or done any development of the country in the way of large plantations or industries. All the development of the Colony of Kenya, or any other part of Africa, has been done by white men, their capital, their energy and their ability to handle native African races.

Building of Uganda Railway

It had been stated that Indians claim that they built the Uganda Railway. The Uganda Railway was planned by British statesmen, carried out by British engineers with British capital, but for economic reasons a large part of the labor was brought from India. It might just as well have been Chinese. Numbers of these Indians remained in the country because the pay was much higher than in India, and when their work on the railway was completed they followed their trades of carpenters, blacksmiths and stonemasons or took up the work of shopkeepers or traders. Mr. McMillan said that thousands more of the same class had emigrated from India to Kenya. They are not in any way representative of the better class of Indians and are in no way fit as he sees it, for the high position of an imperial race controlling the destinies of Africans and Europeans alike."

These are the diverse views of the representatives or rather spokesmen of each side, and, as usual, the true situation may be found midway between the two statements.

There is this to be said for the white settlers, and that is that if the Indians, who, with the exception of course of the millions of aboriginal natives in the Territory, heavily outnumber the other races, exercise political equality with the white settlers, then the latter will be in very real danger of being swamped, and of their country, in which they have invested their capital and their industry, being turned into an Indian compound.

That there is a solid foundation for the grievances of the Indians, there can be no doubt; and in this connection H. R. Wallis, the former chief secretary of the Uganda Protectorate, may be quoted as an authority. He said that, at the Kenya Legislative Council the Indians, who largely outnumber the Europeans, elect only two

members, and the Europeans 11. The fact is that Indian interests are not adequately represented on the Legislative Council, and, to remedy this, the government of India has put forward a practical plan for a common electoral roll, and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis, plus an educational test, without racial discrimination, for all British subjects. In any case the existing system exhibits too much racial discrimination, and requires overhauling. This also applies to the Kenya Municipal Councils.

Lord Milner, when Secretary of State for the colonies, directed that race segregation should be adhered to in the residential areas of townships and, whenever practicable, in commercial areas also. In so far as residential areas in townships are concerned, there is something to be said in its favor, provided the plan is dealt with by consent and not by law. In commercial areas the carrying out of the plan presents difficulty, as many Indians are employed by both white and colored traders.

In criticizing some of Lord Milner's decisions in regard to the colony, Mr. Wallis said that the Colonial Secretary at the time was overburdened with extraneous work, and that the permanent staff of the Colonial Office was hampered by lack of local experience. In this connection he put forward an interesting plan, for the institution of an expert African Council, "the need for which has been long apparent."

White Settlers' Position

So deeply do the white settlers feel on the subject of the Indian question that they have stated they are prepared to do their utmost in opposition to the plan of equality, and assert that if the Colonial Office decides in favor of this equality the "responsibility for the consequences" must rest with the imperial government. They add that if the decision made by the Colonial Office in conjunction with the Secretary of State for India is in favor of the Indians, the decision will mark the beginning of a great Asiatic invasion of South Central, Eastern and Central Africa.

In these circumstances a deputation of white settlers was sent to interview General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. This statesman, whilst declining for reasons of policy to receive the deputation officially, received them privately, and showed keen and sympathetic interest in the aims of the colonists. He strongly advocated constitutional methods only in dealing with the question, and eschewed all forms of agitation.

It is obvious that the whole question bristles with the gravest difficulties, and British statesmanship will be taxed to the utmost to find a way out which will be acceptable to both parties to the controversy.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST BRITAIN IS DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Americans will remember with interest Sir Henry Braddon, Australia's first Trade Commissioner in the United States and an enthusiastic worker for Anglo-American friendship. Sir Henry is now continuing this work among his own countrymen. Speaking as the guest of the Melbourne University Association, he explained the propaganda carried on ceaselessly in the United States against Great Britain.

Feeling against Britain was fostered, he said, by two agencies, the Irish agitator and a certain group of personally controlled newspapers. Although it would be impossible to describe adequately the intensity and bitterness of the Irish agitation, which was ceaselessly poured into the American ear morning, noon and night, from east to west of the continent, yet the section of the press referred to, he said, was perhaps even more dangerous. Wherever he had gone among educated men in the United States, Sir Henry said that he had found complete bewilderment on the Irish question. No authoritative reply was ever made to the misleading articles that were constantly published. Today, however, educated Americans were beginning to understand the position and they had come to the conclusion that the best thing the Irish could do was to accept what the British Government was now offering them. Before the United States entered the war, Sir Henry reminded Australians that when the United States did come in its effort was stupendous. Australia had been unable, after two attempts, and they open at the eastern end into small pseudo-transepts on either side the entrance to the choir or day chapel, the latter having no aisles.

The Day Chapel

While the chapel itself extends in unbroken length and unchanged width from end to end, the easterly third is set off from the main body by an open screen, the intention being that this easterly third, or day chapel, should be used for the daily services, seating normally 170 persons in stalls arranged choir fashion. This seating capacity could be doubled, should the necessity arise, by the placing of chairs in the wide, open area between the two files of stalls.

The day chapel will have its own pulpit, and a comparatively small number of students assembled here will not have the effect of being lost, as would be the same number of students distributed casually throughout the entire chapel. On these occasions when the whole faculty and student body is present, the faculty will occupy the rear row of stalls which surrounds the choir on three sides, while the other seats will be used by choristers, and possibly by the members of the senior class.

Along the choir, on the south, are arranged the necessary vestries, connecting both with the choir and the main body of the chapel, while a broad stairway descends to the crypt under the choir which, owing to the fall in the ground, will be adequately lighted. This crypt will be used for many kinds of religious conferences and other meetings, and also as a place of assembly for the student body in preparation for academic processions.

The pseudo-transepts provide, on an upper level, for the great organ, which is divided in halves so that it can be played antiphonally, while there will also be a third organ at the westerly end in the large gallery.

THE PRINCETON CHAPEL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Princeton University is planning to build the second largest college chapel in the world. The designs for the proposed Princeton Chapel will follow closely the lines already established by the college chapels of Oxford and Cambridge, yet they are no respect either copies of any existing chapel or a synthesis of many.

The plan is the traditional plan of

over the vestibule. It is believed that these transept organs are best placed for effectiveness in all services.

In its exterior design the chapel is conspicuously a chapel, and in no respect a cathedral or a parish church. It has no tower, and the pseudo-transepts, being only one bay in the width, do not break the continuity of the lateral walls, which are divided into 13 bays, 22 feet on centers. Every effort has been made by the architects to obtain an effect of dignity and impressiveness through grandeur of mass and simplicity of form.

The architectural style is based on

order that it may give a consistent showing of the Christian religion and its workings among all men and in all generations. The style will probably be based on that of the fourteenth century glass of England, like that in the nave of the New York Cathedral. Many other opportunities are afforded by the walls under the aisle windows, and it is to be hoped that the whole chapel will become in time a living record of deeds and great personalities connected with the university.

The matter of material has not yet been determined. Stone will be employed throughout both the exterior and the interior, and the vaulting will be of masonry construction; no imitation

enthusiastic cooperation of those interests which are involved.

President John Grier Hibben has made a statement regarding the proposed chapel which follows in part:

"We purpose that this new chapel shall be beautiful within and without, the consummation of Princeton's architectural endeavor and achievement, so that all who come and go, the casual visitor as well as those who regularly worship there, will inevitably recognize in this building the symbol of the beauty of holiness. It is to be adapted to all our needs, with ample provision for the large congregation of Sunday mornings, and also there will be planned an appropriate place, a chapel within the larger chapel, for our weekday service of prayer."

"It is to be situated at the center of our campus life, its very location a symbol of the place of religion in the great task of preparing man adequately for his life and work in the world."

"The thoughts and feelings of youth are peculiarly sensitive to their surroundings, and a new meaning will be imparted to their interpretation of the things unseen and eternal as they come by daily association to recognize the new Princeton Chapel as the university's protest against the materialistic philosophy and drift of our age, the symbol of the higher aspirations of man, a refuge for quiet thought and contemplation, 'the holy place of God.'"

FOREIGN TRADE IS FAR BELOW NORMAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Values of the merchandise exported to the various quarters of the world during October fell to fractious parts of the totals for the same month last year, while decided drops in imports were noted by the Commerce Department in its monthly summary of foreign trade.

Exports to Europe during October aggregated \$196,000,000 compared with \$223,000,000 in the same month last year, while imports amounted to \$67,000,000 against \$88,000,000. During 18 months ended with October exports to Europe were \$2,956,000,000 against \$3,720,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1920, while imports for the same period aggregated \$622,000,000 compared with \$1,075,000,000.

Exports to South America for October aggregated \$19,000,000 against \$15,000,000 against \$58,000,000 a year ago, while imports totaled \$18,000,000 compared with \$47,000,000. In the 10 months ended with October, exports to South America aggregated \$244,000,000 compared with \$491,000,000 for the same months last year, and imports aggregated \$242,000,000 against \$85,000,000.

Exports to Asia during October aggregated \$44,000,000 against \$46,000,000 last year, and imports \$41,000,000 compared with \$75,000,000.

GOVERNOR REILY'S REMOVAL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Led by Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Senate and leader of the majority party, a delegation of Porto Ricans arrived here yesterday to demand that President Harding remove E. Montgomery Reily, Governor of Porto Rico, on the ground that he is not qualified to hold the office.

It is said that the delegation will seek a congressional investigation if the President does not remove the Governor. Mr. Reily arrived here several days ago and went to Washington.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GRAIN POOL OR OPEN MARKET A PROBLEM

Australia Divided Over the Method of Selling Wheat While Coming of New Crop Further Complicates Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australian wheat states are divided between compulsory and voluntary wheat pools and one state, South Australia, has declared for an open market. Representatives of the wheat growers of Australia have asked the Commonwealth government to give a guarantee to growers of a minimum wheat price, on the lines of the Victorian proposal of 8s 4d. to the farmer and 8d. for expenses. This guarantee would operate wherever a state wheat pool had been formed. Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is considering the request.

Meanwhile the wheat situation is being decidedly complicated by the coming in of the new wheat. By an agreement between the states the price of local wheat was fixed at 9s. a bushel until the end of the year, but in view of interstate rivalry in flour and the fact that South Australia is an open market there is now a decided feeling among the millers in some states in favor of ending the 9s. a bushel period in November.

Judging Overseas Party

What grain growers and millers would like to know is the overseas parity of wheat for January, February and March, or for shipment from Australia in those months. At present prices vary and there is a good deal of uncertainty. Following within a few days of a reduction of 3d. a bushel in the price of wheat for flour for export to South Africa, the East, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand, there came the further notification of another drop of 6d. a bushel, making the price 6s. This drop is understood to be in accordance with market movements abroad, as the United States is believed to be desirous of selling and Canada to favor disposing of surplus supplies.

It is understood that some South Australian farmers have already sold wheat at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a bushel, but that prices are now slightly below. As f.o.b. Port Adelaide. On the other hand, this price is considered well below the true value. Probably as a result of South Australia's independent position, millers in that state have been able to quote flour for future delivery at £2 12s. 10s. a ton f.o.b. port of shipment, and this competition threatens to put Victorian millers temporarily out of the market. Victorians are asking whether South Australian millers are to be allowed to graze new wheat for local consumption at new season's prices.

With the accumulated stocks of bran and pollard, the mills in South Australia and New South Wales have been undercatering the Victorians, and the latter cut the price of bran and pollard by 10s. a ton to £6 per 2000 pounds net, delivered in Melbourne or suburbs, but to meet this decline the price of flour was advanced by 5s. to £2 10s. per 2000 pounds net delivered. Recently the Australian Wheat Board, which has controlled Australian grain and flour for several seasons but will now cease operations, called for a special grant of 5500 long tons of flour for shipment to Egypt. Tenders were called in South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. Victoria successfully tendered for the hour of 80 per cent extraction, amounting to about 3000 tons, but Western Australia obtained the order for the remaining 2500 tons of 70 per cent extraction.

New Grain Good

The new grain is understood to be satisfactory and good yields are expected. In this state the total area sown in wheat was 3,684,000 acres, or an increase of 26,880 acres over the area sown in 1920, but the area to be cut for grain this year, 3,233,000 acres, is 109,000 acres more than were harvested last year and 1,782,900 more than in 1919-20.

Viewing the position generally in Australia, it will be seen that Victoria has settled down to the voluntary guaranteed pool offered to the farmers by the Liberal Government, a temporary division in the ranks of the Country Party having played into the hands of the government. The Labor Government in New South Wales has decided for a compulsory state wheat pool, but the question of state guarantees is proving an awkward financial problem. In Western Australia there will also be a compulsory pool with a guarantee of 8s. per bushel delivered at the siding. In Queensland there will probably be a state wheat pool of a compulsory character with the same guarantee, but Queensland's wheat yield is small, comparatively, and will range between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 bushels. In South Australia, Mr. H. N. Harwell, the Premier, has refused to establish a voluntary wheat pool or to give any financial assistance. He says that his government is in favor of resuming pre-war trading conditions as quickly as possible and that while it stays in power there will be no further pooling.

During the wheat pooling under federal control, the farmers' cooperative organizations played an important part, and the influence of these powerful bodies has been shown in favor of pooling and against unrestricted conditions which would give private enterprise full play. Probably where voluntary pools have been established the cooperative associations may play a large part in the management of the pool and the handling of the wheat.

As illustrating the strength of these organizations, it is interesting to note that the capital of the South Australian Farmers Cooperative Union has been increased from £319,824 to £421,100 and the company has more than 15,000 farmers on its share list. Last year the company handled 14,000,000 bushels of wheat for overseas shipment.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Prices Have Been Fluctuating Considerably Largely Owing to Small Amount of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Prices in the silver market have been oscillating considerably, largely owing to the small amount of interest taken in the market, to the disposition of America to let out supplies on some of the days. Continental buying has been slight; the Indian Bazaars have almost altogether refrained from operating in this market, and China purchases have been less in evidence. Speculative transactions—bear covering or otherwise—have been the principal feature. Prices rose until 41½ d. and 40¾ d. were quoted on October 29 for cash and for forward delivery respectively.

Cash silver fell to 40¾ d. on November 1. The premium for prompt delivery rose to 3d. on October 31, but has since receded to 2d., writes Samuel Montagu & Co. Recently the shipments to China have been very large indeed.

An excellent Dutch authority states that no German silver is known to have been pledged with Dutch banks, and no steps have yet been taken in Holland to reduce the quality of the coinage, though authorization was granted. The reason for no making the change is probably because the price of silver has been on the downward grade.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee, 24,500,000 dollars and 1480 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was quoted recently at 38. 10d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard was quoted at about 40¾ d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Opportunities for expansion and development in electrification are but one of many similar possibilities beckoning to business enterprise. Attention is constantly being directed toward the broader utilization of electricity. The latest prediction is made by Charles P. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company, who says railroads will adopt electrification universally as soon as they can finance the expense, particularly because it would save two-thirds of the consumption of coal.

Electricity, he says, is doing for the distribution of energy what the railroads have done for the distribution of other commodities. Coupling with this progress in harnessing waste water power to produce electricity it is simple to visualize the unlimited prospects.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee of Arrangements announced Saturday that the rule prohibiting selling of stock coupled with order to buy back at the same time, or the reverse applies to transactions in odd lots as well as round lots.

United States Trade Commissioner Rhea at Peking has cabled the Department of Commerce that the tension in regard to runs on the Bank of Communications has diminished. Some of the commercial concerns are accepting part payment in the notes, it is said, but there is some question as to whether this action is purely a voluntary effort toward the restoration of confidence.

Rails and chemicals were the most prominent among the strong stocks, the former leading the general upward trend during the latter part of the week. Buying was apparently based on railroad earnings reports for October, which gives evidence that the month was one of the best since the return of the roads to private control. Davison Chemical was the outstanding feature in that group of stocks, although a sharp decline late in the week canceled a large part of the advance.

Optimism continues to grow in financial circles, and the general feeling is that the stock market reflects the steady improvement in business conditions, which are considered to be better now than at this time last year.

The continued easing of money, it is believed, will result in an increased demand for securities by the public.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending November 26, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales: High Low Last
Sept. 21 Sept. 20
From Canada 57,520 63,321
From Sweden 5,791 1,414
From Germany 2,000 1,150
From Norway 4,920 676
From other countries 190
Total 72,904 64,411

EXPORTS

To Cuba 721 658
To Philippines Islands 191 177
To other countries 205 2,424
Total 1,117 3,125

RAILS FEATURE OF NEW YORK MARKET

Although Some Weakness Was Evident Yesterday, the General List Followed Upward Movement of Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although weakness was evident in spots yesterday, the general stock market followed the strong upward movement of the closing days of last week. Investments rails and equipment led the list to higher levels, but pressure against specialists and occasional profit-taking caused moderate reversals. Copper, sugar, and utilities were heavy. Decline of call money to 4½ per cent largely offset the heaviness of Mexican Petroleum and specialties, particularly Sears Roebuck and Davison Chemical. Steels followed equipments upward and American Smelting preferred and Hide and Leather preferred strengthened. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Total sales were 918,400 shares.

Further buying of Liberty issues marked yesterday's session. Victory 4½ sold at par. Dealings in this issue totaled \$1,500,000 in the last hour. Purchases of Liberty and Victory notes are estimated at more than half the day's trading, which amounted to about \$22,000,000.

The market closed at a substantial gain from low prices: American Car & Foundry 143½, up 1½; American Woolen 82½, up 1½; Baldwin Locomotive 97½, up 1½; Corn Products 50, up 1½; Endicott-Johnson 78½, up 1½; Marine preferred, 58½, up 1½; Northern Pacific 81½, up 1½; Studebaker 77, up 1½; Union Pacific 131, up 1½; Sears Roebuck 60½, up 3½; General Electric 136, up 1½.

Pronounced strength, which became increasingly evident immediately after Thanksgiving, was more than enough to offset the uncertain tendency of the earlier part of last week, and the result was a general advance in prices. Net changes were small for the most part. The average price of 20 industrial shares advanced from 77.06 to 77.85 during the week, while rails moved up from 74.58 to 75.60 and copers from 29.19 to 30.27.

An unusually large number of issues were traded in last week; this being partly due to holders desiring to record losses before the new tax law should become effective.

Rails and chemicals were the most prominent among the strong stocks, the former leading the general upward trend during the latter part of the week. Buying was apparently based on railroad earnings reports for October, which gives evidence that the month was one of the best since the return of the roads to private control. Davison Chemical was the outstanding feature in that group of stocks, although a sharp decline late in the week canceled a large part of the advance.

The movement in hides has been large for the past 30 days; since our last report over 100,000 were sold by the "big five," 50,000 by the smaller local packers, besides 50,000 going to the tannery of the tanning packers. The supply is not abundant, the November yield being half sold and hides of previous date nearly closed out.

The improvement in leather buying may lead some tanners to cover prospective needs. These conservative tanners are opposed to, as quality is fast dropping; still, while hides are well sold up, conservation may be set one side and all buyers try for a share of what is offered. Such conditions seem to preclude lower prices for some time.

Despite the break in the trading which holidays occasion, the demand for sole leather continues good.

The shortage of heavy leather has obliged the sole cutters to change the weight range from nine iron and up to eight iron and up, which has improved the movement of the lighter weights.

Uranium tannage is quite active, selling as follows: Selected steer backs 50 to 48 cents, tannery run 46 cents. Cow backs 55 to 50 cents. Buttbrand cow backs 50 to 48 cents. Choice bonds 80 to 70 cents. Offal is having a brisk call, especially shoulders.

The Chicago calfskin market is quiet; however, anything in the line of clean-ups, with low quotations, finds purchasers. Colors and blacks are about on a par, smooth finishes getting the preference.

Both tanners report general dullness in all smooth standard grades, but for mode finishes the demand is fair though lots average small. Prices hold firm regardless of the quiet season, which shows that values are well grounded. Choice full grain Scotch finishes are selling from 50 to 45 cents. The lower grades 40 to 26 cents. Black and colored smooth skins bring from 48 to 44 cents. The lighter weights are offered at 42 to 38 cents. Some good trades are noted in the lower grades at figures running from 25 to 18 cents.

Domestically patent leather has a future which promises well as it is very popular, and will feature in spring and summer footwear. Prices have eased off a bit lately, top grades now being quoted at 45 cents, No. 2 grade at 40 cents and the lower qualities from 32 to 25 cents. Job lots 20 to 17.

Glazed kid tanners in Boston are shipping fair sized lots to western factories, but the near-by trade is unsteady, although an increasing business is being booked.

Philadelphia tanners report the demand excellent for the season, with back orders from the west still unfilled. They also state that their local business is very good. Late foreign sales are being forwarded as receipts come from their tanneries, but more of that trading is considered problematical.

Collections show quite a marked improvement.

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT DROPS

October Output in United States Declined From Same Month in the Two Preceding Years

NEW YORK, New York—Newsprint production in the United States continued behind production in October, totaling 101,884 tons, compared with 124,812 during October, 1920, and 125,216 tons in the same month of 1919.

Production during the 10 months ending with October amounted to 1,013,753 tons, compared with 1,264,118 tons during the corresponding period of 1920 and 1,156,128 in 1919.

The weighted average price of contracts deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during October, f. o. b. mill, in carload lots, for standard news in rolls was \$4.18 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon October deliveries of about 46,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of approximately 380,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States.

The weighted average price of contracts based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 27,000 tons of standard roll news in carload lots, f. o. b. mill, in October was \$4.069 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon the October deliveries on contracts involving about 145,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper.

Imports and exports of printing paper not dutiable (practically all newsprint) and of wood pulp for September, 1921, compares with September, 1920, as follows:

	Sept. '21	Sept. '20
tons	tons	tons
From Canada 57,520	63,321	
From Sweden 5,791	1,414	
From Germany 2,000	1,150	
From Norway 4,920	676	
From other countries 190		
Total 72,904	64,411	

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Increasing Orders and Labor Question Compromises Combine to Brighten and Encourage Business View of Future

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Features of Austrian finances as reported in a monthly cable from W. S. Upson, representative of the United States Department of Commerce, at Vienna, are a large prospective deficit for the present fiscal year, continuing drop of the Austrian crown and an increase in note circulation, which reached 95,000,000,000 crowns on November 7, compared with 64,000,000,000 September 30.

The government is making efforts to increase its income by raising postage, telephone and telegraph rates, food and postage and telegraph rates.

With the increasing demand for imports as well as future deliveries comes some changes in styles and prices. The most conspicuous change in modish footwear is that novelties are being superseded by unadorned serviceable low cuts, such as pumps, the old colonial pattern and the princess cut, all having from 14 to 16 eighth heels. Ladies' boots are all plain, nothing over 9 inch, nor below 8 inch.

In shoes made for the masses, prices are low and quality up. As a matter of fact some consider quotations too close to the low levels of leather prices to be within the bounds of prudence as the latter are often based upon burdensome accumulations rather than replacement values.

Shoe manufacturers in the south and west are reported busy up to capacity limits and far behind in their deliveries. A few of the larger establishments are working overtime.

From the Chicago packer hide market the following late sales are reported:

	Cts	Year
14,000 Nov Colorado steers...	14	1921
1,000 New Haven steers...	15	1921
1,000 New Haven lambs...	15	1921
6,000 Nov Butterbrand steers...	15	1921
5,000 Nov branded cows...	12	1921
5,000 Nov light Texas steers...	12	1921
3,000 Nov ex-light Tex steers...	12	1921
7,000 Nov native steers....	15	21
15,000 Nov native lambs....	15	21
15,000 Sept.-Nov. ex-light steers...	13	21

REAL FACTOR FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE

League of Nations, Says a New South Wales Statesman, Is Necessary Factor to Carry Out Any Disarming Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Conference on the Limitation of Armament, largely owing to Lord Northcliffe's recent public utterances in the Commonwealth, is attracting attention in the Dominions generally, and especially in Australasia. Prominent colonials in London are following the daily trend of opinion with a certain amount of anxiety, and have earnestly hoped that Mr. Lloyd George would represent the British Empire at Washington. A distinguished colonial, the Hon. John D. Fitzgerald, a member of the Legislative Council in New South Wales and a former Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General, has been following the situation very closely. He was approached by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to ascertain his views upon the questions to be taken up at the Conference.

As an avowed supporter of the League of Nations, Mr. Fitzgerald has lectured upon the League Covenant to large audiences, and for 30 years has been an advocate of international arbitration. He thinks that Australasia has been singularly honored in being permitted a separate representation in the League of Nations, and he does not hesitate to say so. He declared that "No one who knew the circumstances of Australasia could doubt the whole-souled favor with which Australians regard the League. Its success was vital to her. Australasia," he said, "has a territory equal to that of the United States of America, but whereas the United States has over 100,000,000 people, Australasia has but 5,000,000. The rich possibilities of Australian territory, its wonderful success in the pastoral industry, in mining, in manufactures, shows that it can be made the home of a population equal in numbers and in material prosperity to those of the United States."

Australian Wastes Tempting

"These vast campstrian wastes offer a tempting bait for the great overcrowded nations to the north and particularly to Japan. I guard myself at once from contributing any ulterior motive in regard to Australasia to the statesmen of Japan. During the war they played the game with a fidelity which can never be forgotten by the Australian people." Here he struck a warning note and said, "In the nature of things the swarming of overcrowded peoples may yet force the hand of Japanese statesmen, while millions of acres of potentially fruitful lands now lying waste within a few days of these swarming populations may cause an irresistible pressure which would force Japanese leadership to seize a favorable moment for the occupation of empty North Australia."

Japan, he said, was not the only overcrowded nation where the swarming impulse which has maintained itself at various periods in the history of mankind might suddenly assume gigantic proportions. India, too, he thought, was a potential source of future trouble, and China might easily furnish another example of these sudden swarming propensities forced on mankind by necessitous circumstances.

The colonial statesmen reminded the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Australians were pledged the hill to preserve the Continent for the white race. To do this, they had undertaken enormous financial responsibility. They must have a fleet, an army, and an air service. They have already compulsory citizen training; and thus have the nucleus of an army, and in construction work they have already expended nearly £7,000,000 to provide for naval defense. "Unless something substantial comes from the Conference at Washington," he said earnestly, "Australia will have to maintain this strenuous rate of expenditure. Her defense budget, providing for both land and sea, amounts to about £5,000,000 per annum. For a nation of primary producers to be compelled to waste this sum is a terrible handicap. Five millions withdrawn each year from productive enterprise and material development! The pity of it!"

World Affairs Awry

"The League of Nations," Mr. Fitzgerald added, "has been described as the 'hope of the world.' Today the affairs of the world, financial, commercial and diplomatic, are all awry. The European peoples are plunged into political unrest and into the depths of a terrific industrial crisis. Statesmen are everywhere seeking remedies for the failing exchange, for the high cost of living, for the terrible problem of unemployment. The dreadful shadow of war still hangs over the world. The lower humanity sinks into this pit of trouble, the brighter shines the torch which the League of Nations holds up to us."

"Though for centuries leagues to preserve the peace of the world have been formed, the last great project for the establishment of the reign of law over force was the idea of the representatives of the American nation. Unfortunately, when the moment came for the realization of the great ideal, America failed us, through a rigid adherence to party formulas and interests." Mr. Fitzgerald thinks that it is not an exaggeration to say that if tomorrow the representatives of the United States decided to forge their scruples and to join the na-

tions of the world in the work of the League, a load would be lifted from the heart of every human being. United States and the League

"Disarmament, particularly naval disarmament, meant much for Australia," Mr. Fitzgerald continued. "How a small nation of 5,000,000 could go on supporting the tremendous load, first, of debts incurred in waging the recent war, and secondly in providing the means of defense against possible attack, was a difficult problem; but in the pursuance of her mission to preserve her realm for the white race, go on she must at whatever cost. The Conference called by President Harding was a historical fact of the greatest magnitude. But supposing the Conference should decide—with the acquiescence of three great naval powers, Japan, the United States and England—upon complete or partial naval disarmament; that would still fall short of what mankind hoped and expected. Only a League of Nations in which all the great powers were represented could enforce the agreement which they, with ever so good a will, had entered in."

"As one who shares the views that the League of Nations is 'the Hope of the world,'" concluded the former Minister of Justice, "and believes that it is the only power on earth which can restore the world's affairs to normality, I hope that a way will be found by the people of the United States to sink the scruples which have already kept them outside the League which their statesmen suggested; and that they will put the coping stone upon the work of which the foundation stone was laid by their own trusted representative."

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER PROJECT OPPOSED IN MONTREAL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A final report condemning the international scheme for an ocean ship channel in the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the Great Lakes was unanimously adopted by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting. In this report it is maintained that the deepening of the St. Lawrence would be to the advantage of the United States and to the detriment of Canada and would mean the gradual absorption of the weaker by the stronger partner. It is set forth that the project of constructing such a waterway between Lake Ontario and Montreal having a depth of 25 feet and the erection at the Long Sault Rapids of a power house having a capacity of 1,464,000 horsepower, at an estimated capital cost of \$252,728,200, and a maintenance cost of \$2,562,000 a year is "economically unsound."

"It would not be commercially practical for ocean-going vessels to trade between Montreal and the Great Lakes ports in competition with the lake freighters," the report continues. "The fixed charges and operating expenses on the lake boats are so much smaller than on the trans-Atlantic steamers, that, even counting the trans-shipping charges, the lake boats could handle the traffic above Montreal at a cheaper rate than the ocean-going boats. The lake boats, on the other hand, on account of their light construction, are entirely unsuited for ocean trade. The fixed estimates do not include the cost of deepening the harbors of the Great Lakes and the rivers connecting the lakes."

To the estimate of maintenance costs, \$2,562,000, should be added the maintenance cost on the Welland Canal and the fixed charges on the whole capital expenditure. No mention of these fixed charges is made in the report, and on the Lake Ontario-Montreal division alone they should amount to over \$20,000,000 a year.

"No evidence has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce demonstrating that the probable traffic requirements are such as to justify the enormous expenditure required to provide 25 feet navigation from Ft. William to Montreal. Besides, if a deeper waterway were required, preference should be given to the Ottawa route (Georgian Bay Canal scheme), which has the advantage of being shorter and of being entirely in Canadian territory."

"Canada has no interest in the international development of power on the St. Lawrence River. She owns 80 per cent of the total power available between Lake Ontario and Montreal and over 60 per cent of this power is entirely in Canadian territory. There are besides about 1,000,000 horsepower on the Ottawa River, making a total of over 3,500,000 horsepower entirely in Canadian territory which could be developed, if necessary, to serve the territory in Ontario and in Quebec which would be served by the proposed Long Sault development."

"Therefore," the report concludes, "the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to this deepening of the St. Lawrence and wishes to reiterate its opinion that if it is necessary to link Montreal with the Great Lakes by a maritime canal, the Georgian Bay Canal would best serve the interests of Canada."

WORLD CONGRESS ON EDUCATION PLANNED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Public Schools, has been selected to represent the National Education Association at the Armament Conference at Washington, it was announced on Saturday. He is chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Association, which has in view an international congress on education, to be held in 1923, probably at Washington. Dr. Thomas will ask President Harding to present the matter to the delegates of the countries represented at the arms Conference. It is proposed to teach international civics as a means of bringing about better understanding and good will among the nations.

POWER BEHIND SOVIET RÉGIME

Thorough Organization of Communist Party and Control of Russian Secret Police Form Main Reliance of Bolsheviks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—Two convictions emerge from the investigation which I am making here in Russia, namely that the Soviet Government in spite of the idealism of many of its members—notably Nicholas Lenin and George Tchitcherin—is a tyranny, and that, on the other hand, there is no likelihood of a movement within Russia leading to its downfall.

Russia is, of course, governed by the Communist Party, of which the membership at present does not exceed 600,000, a number which, thanks to a "cleansing" process now in operation, will shortly be reduced to 400,000. This Communist Party governs Russia by two instruments, the machinery of government and the secret police, the notorious "Tcheka," an abbreviation for the Russian words signifying extraordinary commission. Almost every important administrative post in Russia—the commissioners of the people, the local commissars, the heads of the national soviets, the army and navy chiefs—is occupied by a Communist.

The case of the Petrograd branch of the Foreign Office, an instance which I quote at random from many which might be mentioned, shows that the control exercised by the Communist Party over the bureaucratic machinery is out of all proportion to its numbers, for, out of the 227 officials employed there, only 28 are Communists, yet all the important posts are held by them. A similar disproportion of power exercised as compared with the number of Communists in the government offices prevails everywhere throughout Russia.

Fervor of the Communists

It must be frankly admitted that on the whole the Communists are men and women of great enthusiasm, who burn with a Crusade-like zeal for their movement. Their discipline is of a certain rigid type, which may be compared with the discipline which prevailed in the former Kaiser's army. The central executive of the Communist Party sits at Moscow, including Mr. Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Mr. Tchitcherin and the other commissars of the people, and directs alike the policy of the party and of the Russian Government.

On the other hand, it would be unjust to suggest that the situation mentioned means that the Russian Soviet Government is merely a puppet in the hands of the Communist Party; the government might equally retort that the Communist Party is as much a puppet in their hands. The two organizations, the official government and the Communist Party, are in effect one, and the members of the former merely carry out the policy which, as members of the Communist Party, they help to determine.

It takes the observer in Russia some little time to appreciate the power of the Communist Party, or rather to appreciate the fact that the government and the Communist Party are identical, but the facts as mentioned soon become obvious. A leading Communist, for example, recently told me that a "bourgeois" newspaper, the first published in Soviet Russia, was shortly to appear, because the necessary permission to do so had been granted by the Communist Party. I innocently asked what the Communist Party had to do in the matter. My friend smiled pityingly. "The Communist Party in practice is the government of Russia, so that without its authorization, to which the commissars of the people will give effect, no bourgeois newspaper could be published."

Power of the "Tcheka"

But if the official machinery constitutes, as mentioned, one instrument of government in the hands of the Communist Party, the secret police or "Tcheka" is certainly another. The secret police is not only controlled by the Communist Party, but its membership is limited to Communists. I am not here concerned with describing, still less with defending, the action of this organization, but merely refer to it as constituting one of the two pieces of machinery through which the compact Communist Party numbering a few hundred thousand members manage to control over 120,000,000 Russians. The secret police, it may be mentioned in passing, has its agents everywhere—in government offices, in the Red Army, in the fleet, on the stage, among the men and women of letters, and also, ironically enough, among the "new rich" class—with the result that no movement against the Soviet Government can mature without the knowledge of the authorities.

Masonry's Benefits Not Monopolized

With the reopening of what is known as the Masonic season there is again a rush of consecrations, and Twickenham, that delightful Middlesex town, which has already nine lodges to its credit, has now a tenth, which will be known as the Twickenham Lodge, No. 4278, and which has been granted the use of the Twickenham coat-of-arms by the district council. At the consecration an eloquent oration on the three Masonic maxims of brotherly love, relief, and truth was given by Past Grand Chaplain S. T. H. Saunders. Freemasonry, he said, claimed no monopoly in those grand tenets nor called upon Freemasons to exercise those virtues only toward their Masonic brethren.

Freemasonry was not to be considered as excluding those who were not members from its benefice; it was only the symbol of the vast grand brotherhood of mankind. The exponents of brotherly love among Masons meant that they should practice the largest kind of philanthropy, in relief, which is brotherly love in action. They were justly proud of their great charities but a true Freemason will extend his charity to the poor and distressed wherever they may be found. So with truth. To be true to one another as Freemasons was only the beginning of the great duty they owed to all men. Their aim should be to obey the far essayed.

able to govern against its will the vast mass of the Russian people?

The answer has already been clearly indicated, namely, because the Communists control the machinery of government and have the police on their side, or rather are themselves the police. As a man with a revolver has often exacted submission from hundreds of unarmed men, so in the case of Russia the helpless, indifferent, apathetic mass can be easily shepherded and controlled by the Communist Party in power. Conditions in short prevail today in Soviet Russia, similar to those which prevailed in Tsarist Russia, where a resolute, powerful minority governed the helpless majority. A movement within Russia, therefore, which has the least chance of leading to the overthrow of the present government may be dismissed as quite out of the question.

Apart from the facts already mentioned, the present governors of Russia have one very good reason why they will fight to remain in office with the vigor of despair, namely, the knowledge that a new government would mean an era of revenge in Russia similar to that which followed the downfall of Communism in Budapest. Bela Kun is now in Moscow and Mr. Lenin realizes that the fate of the Hungarian leader flight across Austria, capture, and internment—would be a fortunate one compared with that which would await him and his colleagues were the old Tsar rulers to return to power. Among Communists, as among other people, the instinct of self-preservation is very strong.

MASONIC ORDER AND THE MINISTRY

Lord Lambourne Lays Stress on Alliance Existing Between the Craft and Religious Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Lord Lambourne, provincial grand master and lord lieutenant of Essex, accompanied by a large number of officers from the provincial grand lodge, has just laid with Masonic honors the corner stone of a new church at Thorpe Bay, the devotional service at which was conducted by the Bishop of Chelmsford, a past grand chaplain of the order. Lord Lambourne said that it was one of the most solemn ceremonies that Masons could perform in the exercise of their craft, and he was very glad to show to the people at large the great alliance that existed between ministers of religion and their craft. Secrets they certainly had. There were secrets which were known to none but themselves. But there was a public declaration of their faith, which they were always glad to make before the eyes of all men, and of which they were never ashamed. That was of their allegiance to God, by whose grace and goodness they lived and moved and had their being.

Rev. C. H. Kirby-Turner of Standish, Gloucester, in an oration just delivered, said that long experience both at home and abroad had taught him the great value of Masonry and the excellence and benefits that it tenets emphatically brought before every true Mason. The external strife through which all countries had passed had left behind a spirit of unrest and uncertainty. The Mason possessed of that virtue in its most ample sense might justly be said to have attained to the summit of his profession. Through those three grand tenets Freemasonry was, in a special degree, a bridge builder, building bridges through men of different social classes, of varying creeds, and opposing politics. They made Freemasons what they are: a band of brothers. The present is a time when the popular world needs the practice of those maxims which would prove a sovereign remedy to the general unrest and heal many a wound in the social relationships and tend to solve many of the problems of reconstruction with which the world is now faced.

Torbay Lodge Jubilee

Torbay Lodge, No. 1358, Paignton, has just celebrated its jubilee. The lodge was really founded in 1772 but the warrant was surrendered in 1824 for want of members and was not restored until 1871. The jubilee proceedings opened with a Masonic service at the parish church.

The King Egbert Lodge, No. 4288, Dore, Derbyshire, which has just been consecrated, takes its name from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which states that in the year 827 the moon was eclipsed on mid-winter Mass night, and the same year King Egbert subdued the kingdom of the Mercians and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king that was Bretwalda, and Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians, and they offered him obedience. Bretwalda is an Anglo-Saxon title of dignity.

PASSING OF WORKHOUSES

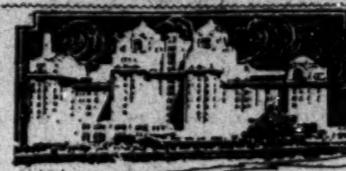
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—One by one workhouses are being abolished all over the country, and no philanthropist regrets the passing of that particular blot on civil administration. These wholly uncomfortable and extravagantly managed institutions are being replaced by "country homes," to which no stigma of "pauperism" will be attached and where the amenities of domestic life will be available to the inmates. The County of Roscommon has had the honor of being the pioneer and has opened the first "home." People of all classes are unanimous in their approval of this excellent reform in the "Poor Law" system, and it is being carried out by Dail Eireann without creating the slightest inconvenience to anyone except the apparently overpaid and superfluous officials whose services will be in future dispensed with.

At the same time the interests of officials are being safeguarded so as to create a minimum of disturbance, and, in spite of the fact that rates and other monies due have been withheld, the "Republican" Government has "made good" in a similar way in every reconstructive project it has so far essayed.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

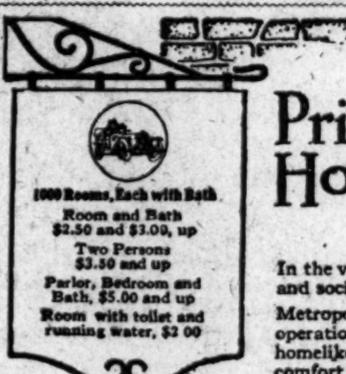
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golden rule to do to all men as they would they should do to them. Love, or charity, as it was sometimes called, is the foundation and cornerstone, the cement and glory of their ancient fraternity. The Mason possessed of that virtue in its most ample sense might justly be said to have attained to the summit of his profession. Through which those three grand tenets Freemasonry was, in a special degree, a bridge builder, building bridges through men of different social classes, of varying creeds, and opposing politics. They made Freemasons what they are: a band of brothers. The present is a time when the popular world needs the practice of those maxims which would prove a sovereign remedy to the general unrest and heal many a wound in the social relationships and tend to solve many of the problems of reconstruction with which the world is now faced.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VISITORS WIN IN RUGBY CONTEST

Australasians Reverse Decision
Gained by England in First
Match at Leeds Recently.
Winning Easily by 16 to 2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HULL, England.—In the second of the series of three test games arranged between the Australasian touring team now in England and the pick of the home Northern Rugby Football Union, the visitors reversed the decision gained by England in the first match at Leeds, winning some what easily by 16 points to 2. Honors were fairly evenly divided in the first half of the game, but in the second half the Australasians overwhelmed the home team by their speed and resource. In the first game at Leeds, the distinct superiority of England's forwards was a great factor in the home team's 6-to-5 victory, but on November 5 the tourists played a much stronger game than in the first meeting.

In open play, the Australasian "six" were distinctly the better pack and combined with their backs in a manner which the Englishmen failed to emulate. At halfback there was little or nothing to choose between the rival pairs. The slight superiority which appeared to be on the winners' side was due to the much improved display of the Australasian centers, especially Richard Vest, who played in better form than in any previous game of the tour. Gwynne Thomas was much the better of the two fullbacks, kicking with greater judgment and being much safer in his clearances than the Australasian, Charles Fraser. The overseas men's victory, however, was well deserved, the scoring accurately reflecting the merits of the two teams on the day's play. A great struggle for supremacy may be looked for in the final game, to be played at Manchester on January 14, 1922.

Duncan Thompson kicked off for Australasia, and in the first few minutes the visitors pressed strongly. They almost scored from a penalty kick, and later, after a good round of passing, Harold Horder was pulled up only a few yards from the line. S. Stockwell, who brought off the tackle, did little to assist his team afterward. In the course of some slight readjustment to the side, Jack Price was called out of the forwards, and thereafter the rival packs were well balanced. Horder again broke away, but was tackled brilliantly, Thomas clearing with a ponderous kick. Another characteristic run was made by Horder, and only a flying tackle by Thomas prevented a score. A few minutes later Duncan Thompson opened the scoring with a penalty goal from an easy position.

Then England had a turn on the attack and nearly scored, but the Australasians' defense held out well. The Englishmen were not daunted, and came on again. John Rogers dashed away from the base of the scrumming, beating Thompson and Henry Caples, and, when confronted by Fraser, elected to punt. The ball was then kicked out of play by the defenders. A penalty goal, kicked by Rogers, equalized matters, and this completed the scoring in a more or less even first half. The Australasians restarted with resolution and scored in a few minutes, Vest, who intercepted a pass intended for Jonathan Parkin, having a clear run for the line. W. J. Stone almost got over for England in the next minute, but was caught near the line by Cecil Blinkhorn. West next broke away and passed to Horder. The latter swerved inside and ran over for a good try. Thompson's kick at goal was successful. Thompson got possession from a scrum and bluffed the opposition. Then he gave the ball to Blinkhorn, who had no difficulty in scoring. Lax tackling by the English centers almost allowed Horder to score again, after Blinkhorn, picking up a pass which Stone made no effort to accept, had scored an easy try. The summary:

AUSTRALASIA
Watkins, f. f. Pearce
Lester, f. f. Pearce
Burgo, f. f. Morgan
Prentiss, f. f. Skelhorne
Schultz, f. f. Cunliffe
Pearce, f. f. Cartwright
Thompson, sh. sh. Parkin
Horder, rw. rw. Stockwell
Carta, ro. ro. Bacon
West, lo. ro. Batten
Blinkhorn, lw. lw. Stone
Fraser, b. b. Thomas
Score—Australasia 16 points; England 2 points. Scorers—Blinkhorn 2; West and Horder, tries; Thompson one penalty goal and one placed goal, for Australia; Rogers, one penalty goal for England.

KANSAS STATE AWARDS LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Eighteen letters were awarded to members of the Kansas State Agricultural College football squad. Those receiving the school emblem for meritorious work on the football team were as follows:

Guards—R. D. Hahn '23, I. F. Schindler '23, J. H. Steiner '23 and Timothy Murphy '22. Ends—M. S. Winter '22, H. L. Sebring '23, R. B. Smith '23. Tackles—H. W. Schmitz '23, R. D. Nichols '24, Marion Stauffer '23. Halfbacks—R. E. Cleland '22, center, Hartell Burton '23. Warren Cowell '22, L. J. Bryan '23, A. R. Stark '24. Quarterbacks—Burr Swartz '24, H. L. Brown '22. Fullbacks—R. M. Sears '23.

Fourteen of the 18 men awarded the varsity emblem will be eligible to play on the team next season, guard

giving Head Coach C. W. Bachman a good nucleus around which to build his 1922 eleven. Cleland, center and captain, Cowell, halfback, Murphy, guard, and Brown quarterback, are the only members lost to the team either by graduation or by reason of having their three years of varsity competition.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL GAMES

Burnley Defeats Chelsea by 5 to 0 on October 22, but Shows Poor Form in Actual Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Although the Burnley Association football team which won the championship of the First Division of the English Association Football League last season, defeated Chelsea by 5 goals to 0 on October 22, it did not show any great superiority in actual play. The five goals were scored without much difficulty, but in between them the Chelsea men gave an excellent display and for quite long periods at a stretch seemed to be the better team. The league champions were kept mostly on the defensive in the early part of the game, and it seemed as if the Chelsea forwards must sooner or later score. On one occasion, R. J. McNeil, who played brilliantly throughout on the left wing, drew the defense and slung across a pass to H. T. Ford. The latter put the ball into the center, within easy reach of J. G. Cook, but the Chelsea pivot slipped just as he shot, and the ball went skimming over the cross-bar.

On another occasion, J. A. Croal profited by a good run on the part of G. H. Dale and Ford to place the ball in the net. The referee, however, decided that there had been an infringement of the off-side rule and disallowed the goal. Robert Kelly, the well-known international inside forward, opened the scoring for Burnley, heading the ball out of reach of B. H. Baker, the English high jump champion, who is now keeping goal for Chelsea. The second goal came from Joseph Anderson. It was not an impressive affair by any means, as the Burnley center forward took a haphazard shot at goal and the ball glanced off the leg of Thomas Meehan into the net. The third goal was a curious one. Anderson sent in a shot, which Baker fielded. The goal keeper fell to the ground and, seeing two or three forwards bearing down upon him, endeavored to throw the ball into touch. Instead of that, however, he threw the ball against one of the uprights, and the sphere rebounded into the net. The remaining couple of goals were scored by B. Cross, after the last passing among the forwards.

Although a very muddy pitch was not conducive to good football, Huddersfield played convincingly against The Arsenal, winning by 2 goals to 0. The slipperiness of the surface of the field made it an exceedingly difficult matter for the players to keep their feet, but in spite of this some bright maneuvers were seen. Both the goals were scored in the first half, the scorers being W. H. Smith and W. O. Johnston. The Arsenal men still showed a lack of decision when in the vicinity of goal, but their actual shooting was better than in many of their previous engagements.

The Tottenham Hotspur team was without the services of James Cantrell for its match against Liverpool in the next minute, but was caught near the line by Cecil Blinkhorn. West next broke away and passed to Horder. The latter swerved inside and ran over for a good try. Thompson's kick at goal was successful. Thompson got possession from a scrum and bluffed the opposition. Then he gave the ball to Blinkhorn, who had no difficulty in scoring. Lax tackling by the English centers almost allowed Horder to score again, after Blinkhorn, picking up a pass which Stone made no effort to accept, had scored an easy try. The summary:

ENGLAND
Watkins, f. f. Pearce
Lester, f. f. Pearce
Burgo, f. f. Morgan
Prentiss, f. f. Skelhorne
Schultz, f. f. Cunliffe
Pearce, f. f. Cartwright
Thompson, sh. sh. Parkin
Horder, rw. rw. Stockwell
Carta, ro. ro. Bacon
West, lo. ro. Batten
Blinkhorn, lw. lw. Stone
Fraser, b. b. Thomas
Score—Australasia 16 points; England 2 points. Scorers—Blinkhorn 2; West and Horder, tries; Thompson one penalty goal and one placed goal, for Australia; Rogers, one penalty goal for England.

NEBRASKA ELECTS HARTLEY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—H. S. Hartley '23 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Nebraska football team. Hartley as fullback was one of the main strengths of the Nebraska team this season, his work in the University of Pittsburgh game added greatly in the Nebraskan victory.

KENTUCKY ELECTS PRIBBLE
LEXINGTON, Kentucky—B. L. Pribble of Butler, Kentucky, has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Kentucky football team. He succeeds James Server of Henderson, Kentucky, who will graduate next June. Pribble plays fullback and

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Leading Positions in League Standing Are Unchanged as Result of Games on Oct. 29

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING
(To October 29 inclusive)

	W. L. D.	For Agst	P. C.
Hull Kingston R.	8	2	212
Newbury	6	2	106
St. Helens Rec.	6	2	98
Leigh	6	2	97
Halifax	6	2	134
Oldham	7	3	157
Batley	5	1	69
Rochdale	6	4	114
Huddersfield	6	0	181
Hull	7	5	104
Wigan	3	0	81
Barrow	5	4	107
Warrington	5	4	102
Widnes	3	2	51
York	4	5	72
St. Helens	4	5	84
Salford	3	5	64
Warrington	5	4	102
Bramley	2	6	62
Hunslet	2	8	89
Keighley	1	9	33
Bradford, Northern	0	9	33
	243	0	0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England—Bochdale Hornets were among the few teams which improved their positions in the standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union on October 29. The Hornets put up a surprisingly good performance against St. Helens Recreation and ran out winners by 16 points to 7, after a well-contested game. The experiment of playing Wick Powell at outside-half instead of wing-threequarterback proved to be a huge success. He opened out play in fine style and was a deciding factor in the Hornets' victory. At the outset, the Recreation looked likely to carry all before them; then the Hornets' front rank began to get possession in the pack, and Powell used this advantage to the full, his efforts being ably supported by the centers. Thereafter the Recreation had to play a defensive game but could not prevent the Hornets scoring.

Swinton defeated Leigh by 7 points to 3, first securing the lead and then declining to let go of it for an instant. Hunslet and Salford played a drawn game, neither side scoring. W. J. Guerin, a forward, played at fullback for Hunslet and acquitted himself well. Wigan's defeat of Broughton Rangers by 12 to 3 came somewhat as a surprise, as the Rangers had previously defeated Wiggin in a Lancashire cup-tie. Bradford Northern made great efforts to stop the procession of try-getters at Huddersfield but had little success, the home team winning easily by 30 to 8. Oldham had a similarly easy task in disposing of Keighley by 46 points to 2. Reginald Farrar scored Widnes by 7 to 2, and Hull won a "friendly" game with St. Helens by 29 to 12.

Barrow readily accounted for Askham in a postponed Lancashire Cup tie by 25 points to 0. In the Yorkshire Cup-ties, Bramley accomplished a great performance, equally sharing 10 points with Batley at Batley. The speed of the Bramley forwards was almost too much for their opponents, and Huddersfield played convincingly against The Arsenal, winning by 2 goals to 0. The slipperiness of the surface of the field made it an exceedingly difficult matter for the players to keep their feet, but in spite of this some bright maneuvers were seen. Both the goals were scored in the first half, the scorers being W. H. Smith and W. O. Johnston. The Arsenal men still showed a lack of decision when in the vicinity of goal, but their actual shooting was better than in many of their previous engagements.

Mr. Haddock said that this meant the recognition by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, the governing body of hockey in the United States. He said that hockey had been divorced from the International Skating Union.

HEISMAN IS RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Although the University of Pennsylvania football team has just closed an unsuccessful season, the athletic council and football committee intends to retain Head Coach J. W. Heisman.

He has been accorded practically a unanimous vote of confidence by football men, officials and alumni connected with the university. Coach Heisman started mid-winter football practice at Franklin Field yesterday, when all the players in the university who have not previously turned out for freshman or varsity football were invited to take two or three weeks of work. In this way Coach Heisman hopes to get some new material lined up for next year's team.

HAMILTON TIGERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—The Hamilton Tiger Seconds won the semi-final game in the series for the Canadian intermediate football championship here Saturday in the last minute of play when, with the score 2 to 2, Galbraith, the local captain and center half, ran 55 yards for a touchdown which was not converted. The locals were the representatives of the inter-provincial union while Westmont won the intermediate title of the Quebec union.

PADDOCK TO RUN AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, California—C. W. Paddock, holder of several world's records in sprint races, has reconsidered his decision never to run again and will soon start practice for the coming track season. He will attempt to lower the world's record for the 440-yard dash some time during the next season. He has never run over 300 yards in competition, but he says he thinks the 440-yard dash will be almost as easy as the 300-yard. He will again represent the University of Southern California.

GREENLEAF TO DEFEND

NEW YORK, New York—E. R. Greenleaf, who won the world's pocket billiard championship for the third successive year in the recent tournament at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will defend his title in a challenge match here, December 21, 22, and 23, against Arthur Woods, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The match will consist of three games of 150 points each.

WILLIAMS NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—H. S. Hartley '23 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Nebraska football team. Hartley as fullback was one of the main strengths of the Nebraska team this season, his work in the University of Pittsburgh game added greatly in the Nebraskan victory.

The Scarlet and Cream loses five men this year, the main losses being Capt. C. E. Swanson, F. E. Wright, and J. L. Pucelik. Letters were granted this fall to Captain Swanson, C. L. Pucelik '22, W. B. Lyman '23, C. J. Peterson '24, A. E. Wenke '23, E. F. Weller '23, G. A. Preston '23, F. E. Wright '22, His home is at Edgerton, Wisconsin.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—R. F. Williams '23, has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Wisconsin football team. He played as quarter and halfback. Williams is considered one of the best all-round athletes in the Badger institution. He starred on last season's basketball and baseball teams.

The following game shows the Aus-

tralian master, Speelman, at his best and was contested at San Sebastian in 1912.

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White Black

1. P-Q4 T-K3

2. Q-B4 P-KB4

3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt3

4. B-Q2 Castles

5. P-KK1 P-Q3

6. B-K1 BxK1

7. P-QR3 Q-KR2

8. B-Q2 Q-B3

9. B-B4 Kt-B4

10. Kt-B4 Kt-B4

11. Kt-B4 Kt-B4

12. Castles B-Q2

13. KR-Q B-R3

14. BxK1 QxR

15. Q-K3 P-QB4

16. Kt1-K' Kt-B4

17. P-B4 P-B4

<p

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE DREAM MAKER"

William Gillette's New Play
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

"The Dream Maker," by William Gillette, based on a story by Howard E. Morton, and presented by Charles Frohman at the Empire Theater, New York City, evening of November 21, 1921. The cast:

Marian Bruce	Charles Sears
Dave Bruce	Charles Laite
Frederick Farrar	William Morris
Rosa Parrar	Myrtle Tannahill
Geoffrey Cliffe	William Gillette
Nora	Marie Haynes
Finch Larsen	Harry E. Humphrey
Buck Watson	Arthur J. Wood
Joseph C. Bates	Arthur Eshbach

NEW YORK, New York—Melo-drama is a perennial in the theatrical garden. Even William Gillette cultivates it. As a dramatist he is something of a Burbank. Here he has fused not unfamiliar flowers into the appearance of a fresh species. But, by any name other than Gillette the bloom, with all its novel charm, would smell far less sweet.

As "The Dream Maker" Mr. Gillette is more than a Burbank. He has all the reconstructive ability of a Conan Doyle. That great spider, Moriarty, you remember, did not, despite their silences from the narrow cliff, carry our genial friend Holmes into oblivion. A few years later, when public demand made the sign, up rose Sherlock from the depths into which he had gone with the professor, and off he went again on the scene. In similar manner William Gillette, his own Conan Doyle, now revives his Sherlock self, and Dr. Paul Clement is as fascinating a character as Holmes ever was. The public, in this case, may not have demanded the revival of Holmes; but the public is pleased by anything that brings back Mr. Gillette.

Without Mr. Gillette this play would have been Sherlock Holmes without Dr. Watson. It is the points Mr. Gillette makes with his pen perhaps as much as those he registers by word, expression or gesture, that save the story from denunciation as mere detective trash. How much Mr. Morton's idea gave the dramatist to work on is not clear. But every scene is resplendent with the Gillette mastery of dramaturgic technique. Dialogue, action, character, suspense, the careful building of vivid climax and the neat dovetailing of events, all show signs of this master pen. As a study of a fine dramatical revealing in fine work, this play arouses intense interest at once and maintains it throughout. Here is the triumph of technique over material. Shoddy bursts forth from the mill, brilliant with fine finish.

This shoddy is easily detected by the presence in the plot of the "badger game"; "papers" which must be signed by some one; fingerprints or a map of the coveted land; a gun twice held against the hero's chest and discharged neither time; a gang of crooks, polite and otherwise; a picture, first intact and then smashed, of the heroine's mother; a villain's shadow tampering with the latch in the moonlight outside the glass door; and a telephone that rings at opportune moments.

Under guidance of a hand less skillful than Mr. Gillette's, this stuff would have unraveled all over the play, and out of the snarl nothing but failure could have emerged. Mr. Gillette has given it all the glow of reality. He has disguised the beggarly plot elements with verisimilitude, and has cast over them the charm of illusion. One sits out front and actually believes the impossible, the improbable, and, in less fanciful moments, the undesirable.

It is both easy and pleasing to believe in Dr. Clement. He is Holmes ripened, fantastic. His affection for the daughter of the woman taken from him by his own tendency to crime is the one fine reality of the story. For a moment in the first act one liked to believe that the story would show the beneficial effect of this affection upon the man's character. But there was more spectacular game afoot. There were criminals to be foiled, the daughter's safety to be guaranteed, suspense and thrill to be provided.

Mr. Gillette was writing drama of situation, not of character. He had but one new thing to work with. The horrible events of the blackmailing night must be made to appear as a dream to the girl. The dream is woven with all the intuition of a Holmes mixed with a bit of the malice of a Moriarty. After the dream is once established, the girl never suspects the truth. Following the confession-signing scene, preposterous under less skillful handling, and even with such disguise dangerously close to provoking derision, the whole badger gang is dismissed by the triumphant doctor to the 12:42 train, and the girl lives on, happy in her illusion.

Happy, too, in that illusion is the audience. They have reveled in another evening of the lovable Holmes, stooped a bit more, somewhat more furtive and whisperish, but still Holmes himself. Like so many children they have sat on Mr. Gillette's knee while he told them another thriller. One other thing they take away with them—the memory of this Dr. Clement, a wistful, whimsical, product of a gentle imagination. This one real character was surrounded by puppets enough to keep the machine going.

Mr. George Moore, like a good many other serious authors writing for the modern theater, has found the path of the dramatist anything but rose-strewn. Thus, after announcing his latest work, "The Coming of Gabrielle," for early production, the theatrical management concerned have just issued a guarded communiqué to the effect that the piece has been postponed. Mr. Moore says quite candidly that this is "a euphemism for

withdrawn." What happened, apparently, is that, after seeing a number of rehearsals, the author, exercising his undoubted right, told the producer flatly that the cast was ill-suited. "Temperamentally unsuited" was the more polite way in which he expressed it. As Mr. Nigel Playfair, the producer's is unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Moore in the matter, preparation of "The Coming of Gabrielle" is accordingly abandoned.

NEW DRAMA BY EDWARD SCHNEIDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A reminiscence of Ibsen, and a good deal of fine original work—such as "Le Dieu d'Argile" ("the God of Clay")—the ambitious drama which has been written by Edward Schneider and produced by M. Gérard at the Théâtre Antoine rôle. Certainly with all its faults, its exaggerated symbolism, its strained philosophy, "Le Dieu d'Argile" belongs to the category of pieces which must be treated seriously. After all, the serious pieces, except in certain recognized little theaters which are inclined to pose and prettify, are few and far between in Paris. When one does find a well-written play which is not made, as are most of the boulevard plays, according to pattern, which does not deal with the stupidities of trivialities, one is, in the words of Captain Cuttle, bound to make a note of it. Mr. Schneider's play is of a high intellectual quality, yet he is somewhat austere and indeed gloomy. One wonders why truly intelligent dramatists should imagine that gayety, humor, and cheerfulness should be left to the constructors of banal and oft-repeated plays which tell the silly "triangle" stories.

If Ibsen is recalled, it should at once be stated that Mr. Schneider is by no means a disciple of Ibsen in his methods. His characters do not express themselves in acts. They are not solid and concrete; they are fond of self-analysis; they are shadowy and unreal; they are extremely talkative. Mr. Schneider is too abstract and is careful to draw his conclusions instead of leaving the conclusions to the audience. It is necessary to make this distinction, but nevertheless the story is framed on Ibsen lines. The God of Clay is a pretentious philosopher, Alexander Polzer, who retires from humankind and in a cabin on the mountain top pursues his "great" work. We are asked to believe in the genius of this man—at any rate during the greater part of the play. In quasi-solitude he would achieve his rather nebulous purpose.

Now the principal woman character—magnificently played by Suzanne Depres—is a friend of this solitary philosopher since childhood days. The wonderful work of this great intellectual man deeply impresses her and she self-sacrificingly feels it her duty to devote herself to him. There is no question of material love between them. Alexander is too lofty to realize the sacrifice of Elisabeth. There is a third person in this play—Pierre, a mutual friend of childhood days, who achieves dramatic success. Between Elisabeth and Pierre there had indeed been affection, but Elisabeth, knowing what she feels to be her destiny, gave up her life to humble collaboration with the mysterious master.

It was of course inevitable that sooner or later the choice would be given her—Alexander or Pierre? After years of voluntary exile she meets again Pierre. Alexander has maintained an obstinate silence respecting his work, and at last she begins to doubt whether he is really the superman she—and he—supposes. It is after this encounter with Pierre that she ascends to the cabin of Alexander and demands three things of him. She asks that he shall descend among men and resume his professorship; she asks that he shall fix the date when his work shall be ended; she asks that he shall show her at least the portions of his work which are already completed. Alexander refuses. Her faith is suddenly shattered.

One is compelled to make many reservations about the credibility of this denouement. However, the author chooses to tell us that Elisabeth returns to life among men, and that Alexander tumbles like a God of Clay. The morality of this history appears to be that not in solitude but among the everyday haunts and contacts of men is to be found veritable inspiration and vivifying work to be done.

It is not the business of the critic to inquire too narrowly into the philosophy and the morality of a dramatic author, but in the present case Mr. Schneider hardly disguises his didactic intentions. Certainly he expresses a partial truth, but it is better to consider this play as a piece of dramatic craftsmanship. In spite of its obvious far-fetchedness, it is soundly constructed and it is powerful. There are scenes of poignant interest. The attention is held. The difficulties of presenting such a story are overcome with real dexterity. What shall be insisted on is the nobility of thought and of language. It furnishes a strong contrast to the current type of commercial play. It is concerned with the inward life, not with mere outward intrigues and lively circumstances.

The acting of Mme. Depres it would be hard to speak too highly. She is one of the most sincere actresses on the stage. She is full of warmth and subtlety. Henry Rollan is also a remarkable actor and as Pierre played with an extraordinary abandon and was thoroughly convincing. Harry Baur's part was difficult. Nevertheless he did represent adequately the man who is regarded as a man of genius—a proud, disdainful "intellectual." Altogether a notable performance.

Mr. George Moore, like a good many other serious authors writing for the modern theater, has found the path of the dramatist anything but rose-strewn. Thus, after announcing his latest work, "The Coming of Gabrielle," for early production, the theatrical management concerned have just issued a guarded communiqué to the effect that the piece has been postponed. Mr. Moore says quite candidly that this is "a euphemism for

THE OLD ACTING AND THE NEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Were the old actors really better than the actors of today? And would they be accepted by modern audiences if they appeared? These are questions that are frequently propounded by those interested in the theater. The Average Actor was asked about it. He said that he has frequently tried to give an unbiased opinion on the subject and told of a performance he once saw of "The Rivals" in which Mr. Jefferson was surrounded by all the stars available and suitable for the comedy. It was a cast not gotten together for a specific performance but for a considerable tour and it was far from being the only time Mr. Jefferson was surrounded by an "all-star" cast. The impression received by the Average Actor was that while Mr. Jefferson was in comparison with actors much more modern and a product of the time than he was, that he appeared to be, of them all, the most natural and simplest in his method.

This Average Actor had also seen Mr. Jefferson in the same play with William J. Florence and Mrs. John Drew, and while their performances were delightful in humor and richness of expression and much more modern in method, that is if naturalness means modernity, than the "all-star" casts which surrounded Mr. Jefferson many years later, still that performance of his lived in memory as the clearest, simplest and finest of them all. If the above impression is a true one, it helps bear out a saying of many average actors that "a good old-time actor would have been a good actor today, and a bad actor would have been as bad then as he is now."

A great actor's ability to act, of course, does not depend solely on his natural aptitude for his profession but on the intelligence that operates with it. Many actors like to claim that there have been better comedians in America than Joseph Jefferson and it is possible that it may be true in one sense, but even if their natural equipment to impersonate were better, what they said with that equipment was not as fine nor as full as his. He could put a greater wealth of meaning in one phrase than many actors can in a whole play. It is what he has back of his technique that makes the great actor.

It is said, and generally with considerable truth, that the way to learn acting is to act, yet the following instance will help to show that great dramatic artists must have in their make-up much more than a happy faculty to depict or imitate well enough? That is a question several of the Ambassadors were asking themselves, and some of us answered No. This plant of French growth would seem to be too exotic to flourish upon an alien soil.

For the weaknesses of this version, however, Guitry, in addition to the translator, remains in part responsible. His play has two themes: art—which for him is the art of the theater—and secondly, "love." But the author has failed to weld the two together, or to impart to both anything like an equal measure of interest. The two ideas never amalgamate, and that is why, from first to last, the love scenes with Marie Duplessis are as unconvincing and tedious as the scenes from theatrical life are interesting and alive. The charm of the little drama is never in its narrative, but always in its criticism; and this must have been the case in Paris, as well as in London.

Upon the English stage these inherent defects remain, and other very serious ones are added to them; of which the most grievous is this—that Mrs. Granville Barker, the adaptor, following his author, has likewise freely retranslated the play; and with unhappy results. Rhymed effects, in serious work, are not suited to the genius of drama in English. Even Shakespeare gave them up; and Dryden, tempted by French influence, used rhyme, only to leave it at last. Where greater predecessors have failed, Mr. Barker does not succeed. The original has

poetry in it, as well as rhyme.

Je dérâles vous entendez parler.

Vous qui savez si bien vous faire,

je vous dirai tout ce que je sais.

Il est évident que l'artiste doit être capable de faire ce qu'il sait.

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Il

THE HOME FORUM

To Carrara's Peaks of Snow

Bronzed hills of oak that sweep
Up to Carrara's peaks of snow
Against a blue November sky,
Burnished with evening sunshine,
glow
And bask in drowsy sleep...
—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

One Radiant Morning in a Boat

"We have a lodgings divided from the sea by the royal gardens," says Percy Bysshe Shelley in one of his letters from Naples, and from our windows we see perpetually the blue waters of the bay, forever changing, yet forever the same, and encompassed by the mountainous island of Capri, the lofty peaks which overhang Salerno; and the woody hill of Posillipo, whose promontories hide from us Misenum and the lofty isle Inarime, which, with its divided summit, forms the opposite horn of the bay. From the pleasant walks of the garden we see Vesuvius... The climate is delicious. We sit without a fire, with the windows open, and have almost all the productions of an English summer. The weather is usually like what Wordsworth calls 'the first fine day in March'; sometimes very much warmer... We have made two excursions, one to Baiae and one to Vesuvius, and we propose to visit, successively, the islands, Paestum, Pompeii, and Beneventum.

"We set off an hour after sunrise one radiant morning in a little boat; there was not a cloud in the sky, not a wave upon the sea, which was so translucent that you could see the hollow caverns clothed with the gauzy sea-moss, and the leaves and branches of those delicate weeds that gave the unequal bottom of the water. As noon approached, the heat, and especially the light, became intense. We passed Posillipo, and came first to the eastern point of the bay of Puzzuoli, which is within the great bay of Naples, and which again, inclosed that of Baiae. Here are lofty rocks and craggy islets, with arches and portals of precipice standing in the sea, and enormous caverns, which echoed faintly with the murmur of the languid tide. This is called La Scuola di Virgilio. We then went directly across to the promontory of Misenum, leaving the precipitous island of Neis on the right. Here we were conducted to see the Mare Morto, and the Elysian fields; the spot on which Virgil places the scenery of the Sixth Eneid. Though extremely beautiful, as a lake, and woody hills, and this divine sky must make it, I confess my disappointment... We then coasted the bay of Baiae to the left, in which we saw many picturesque and inter-

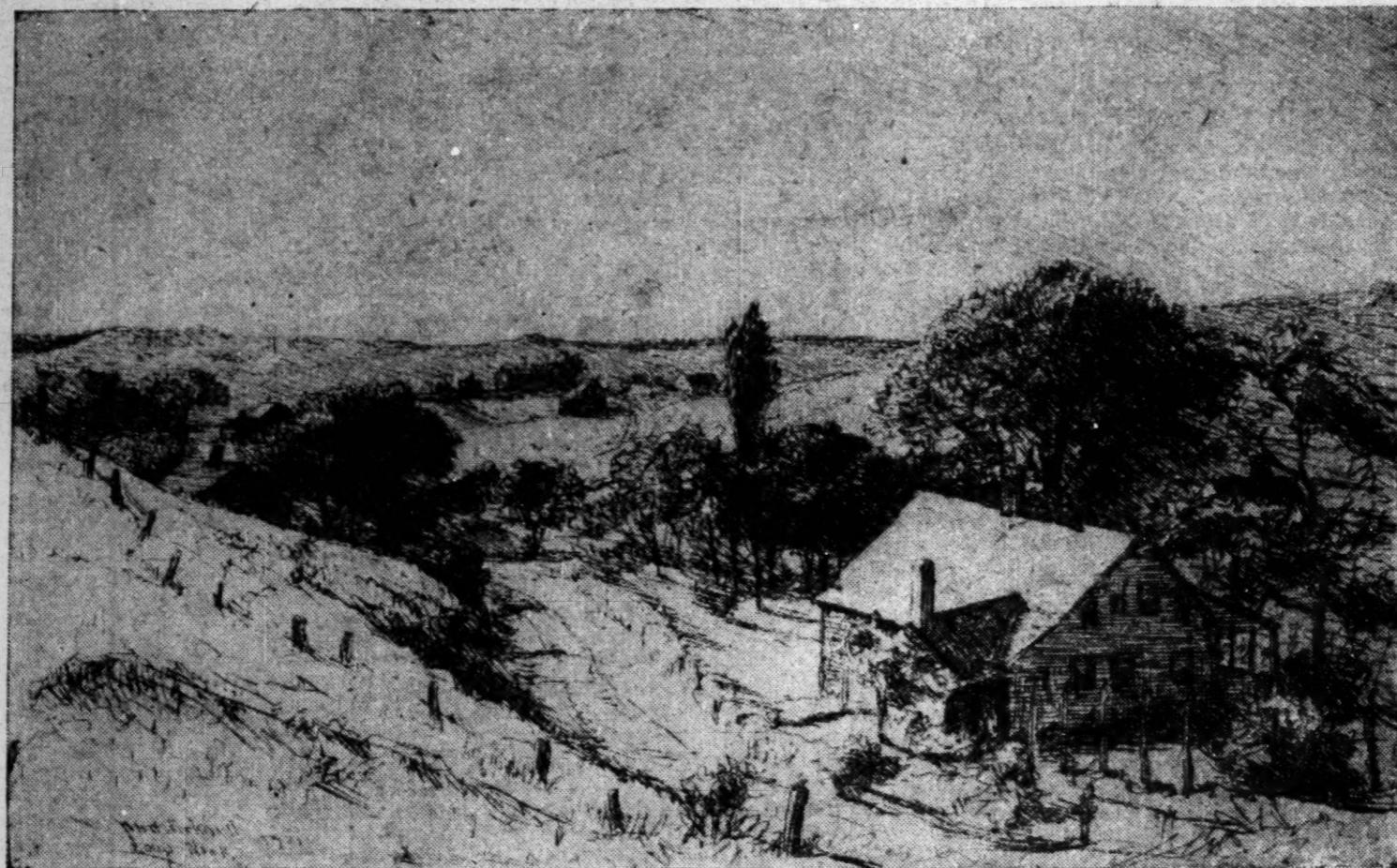
esting ruins; but I have to remark that we never disembarked, but we were disappointed—while from the boat the effect of the scenery was inexpressibly delightful. The colors of the water and the air breathe over all things here the radiance of their own beauty. After passing the bay of Baiae, and observing the ruins of its antique grandeur standing like rocks in the transparent sea under our boat, we landed to visit lake Avernus. We passed through the cavern of the Sybil (not Virgil's Sybil) which pierces one of the hills which circumscribe the

best-managed of printing offices. If the little boy printed: "Twas in Trofolger's Bay... sung by Mr. Edwin Smith, the black-bearded gentleman had no mercy in sending that poor little boy back to do it all over again. But he paid promptly—a severe man, but extremely honorable. There were charity-bazaars too, public invitations, announcements, letterheads, all bringing grist to the mill."

"The little boy's ambition soared. He wrote and printed a tiny book of eight pages, entitled 'Black Canyon.'

a short time, I am come back to this town. You may remember, that when I took my leave of you, I told you, I would this summer, if time permitted, take a view of Niagara Fall, esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in the World. When I came last year from Quebec, you enquir'd of me several particulars concerning this fall; and I told you what I heard of it in Canada, from several French gentlemen who had been there; but this was still all hearsay; I could not assure you of the truth of it, because I had not then seen it myself, and so it could not

thought they had fallen into the water: they were obliged to strip themselves quite naked, and hang their clothes in the sun to dry. When you are on the other East side of the Lake Ontario, a great many leagues from the Fall, you may, every clear and calm morning see the vapors of the Fall rising in the air; you would think all the woods thereabouts were set on fire by the Indians, so great is the apparent smoke. In the same manner you may see it on the West side of the lake Erie, a great many leagues off."—Niagara Falls." Charles Mason Dow.



"Long Nook, Cape Cod," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston

The Sea and the Cape Cod Dunes

If we had been going the other way, we could have spread our cloaks and gone flying home like witches, over the dunes. As it was, beating our way against it, we had to stop in the lee of the bayberry slopes to catch our breath. Ahead of us we saw only the wave-like crests of the dunes, one after another, with their patches of ruddy wild cranberry, and their streaks of sand and snow. And then, as we went battling over the top of the last rise in the road, we saw between two sand-dunes ahead of us a darker hill beyond, its peculiar heavy gray coloring dull and threatening; its crest lay straight against the sky, and all the snowy white streaks along it were in motion. It was the sea.

We made for the top of the nearest dune ahead. It rose up steep as a breaker itself, with a jagged edge at the top where the wind had scooped out sharp hollows at the roots of the beach-grass. We each made straight for one of these hollows, in one last determined dash up the sheer slope. All this time, the noise of tumult had been growing louder and louder, and when we reached the crest, there it was before us, the whole Atlantic ocean rearing toward our frail strip of sandy shore. We had the impression that the whole roaring thing was one gray hill of water, coming in. The breakers were plumping along from sky to shore with no regard for order. You could not have watched for the ninth wave, for they were breaking in masses, three great thunderheads at a time crashing into each other from different directions and coming up the beach with a shout, still struggling together in foam. Before they were half-way in, another surge was almost on top of them, with a huge white-horse breaker rearing at one side—everywhere one rush of confusion and tossing with white crests of spray. There was not a sail in sight, or a human being, or an island, or a bird; only a world of furious water and a ragged horizon of mist and trailing cloud as far as we could see in three directions.—"Pilgrim Trails," by Frances Lester Warner.

The Wood-Cutter's Night Song

Welcome, red and roundy sun,
Dropping lowly in the west;
Now my hard day's work is done,
I'm as happy as the best.

Joyful are the thoughts of home,
Now I'm ready for my chair,
So, till tomorrow-morning's come,
Bill and mittens, lie ye there!

Though to leave your pretty song,
Little birds, it gives me pain,
Yet tomorrow is not long,
Then I'm with you all again.

If I stop, and stand about,
Well I know how things will be,
Judy will be looking out
Every now-and-then for me.

Sofare ye well! and hold your tongues,
Sing no more until I come;
They're not worthy of your songs
That never care to drop a crumb.

All day long I love the oaks,
But, at nights, yon little cot,
Where I see the chimney smokes,
Is by far the prettiest spot.

—John Clare (1793-1864).

Internationalism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world is supremely tired of the people who go about offering new lamps for old. It has learned that it is usually all in the way of trade, and that the main object is that the trader should be enriched in the process. Thus when the second international usurped the pontifical functions of the first international, and the third international clothed itself in the garments of infallibility at the expense of the second, the world realized, a little wearily, and with just a touch of amusement, that all that was happening was the substitution of the control of one group of people for that of another, and that the political millennium was as much a dream of the future as ever.

Yet there is in this question of internationalism something of the utmost consequence to mankind, and that is precisely what raises the human passions so terribly whenever it comes to be considered. It is then that nationalism quivers all over, and the flags of the world strain out upon their halberds. It becomes abundantly clear, in other words, that the human mind is being touched to the quick, and what this means may best, perhaps, be understood by Mrs. Eddy's "Definition of mortal mind," on page 114 of *Science and Health*: "Usage classes both evil and good together as *mind*; therefore, to be understood, the author calls sick and sinful humanity *mortal mind*—meaning by this term the flesh opposed to Spirit, the human mind and evil in contradistinction to the divine Mind, or Truth and good." Believing, then, in good and evil, which is the same thing as believing only in evil, since such a belief in good can only be a belief in attenuated evil; this human mind sets to work, periodically, to refashion the universe, and the result is the drafting of the latest international in the interest of the drafters thereof. Yet the true international must conserve the interests of all men, "from the least of them unto the greatest."

As is always the case, the first step to success is the overcoming of the flesh.

So long as men submit to the claims of the flesh, so long must they suffer from discord in its myriad forms. Only as they come to see what it really means to claim man as the reflection of Principle, itself incapable of inharmony, is it possible to discover the way out of the discords of this world by becoming citizens of the kingdom of God, wherein is no inharmony.

I Hear America Singing

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it should be blithe and strong.

The carpenter singing his as he measures his plank or beam.

The mason singing his as he makes ready for work or leaves off work,

The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat, the deckhand singing on the steamboat deck,

The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench, the hatter singing as he stands,

The wood-cutter's song, the ploughboy's on his way in the morning, or at noon intermission or at sunset,

The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young wife at work, or of the girl sewing or washing.

Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else...

—Walt Whitman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Oh, the Merry Day Has Pleasant Hours

Oh, the merry day has pleasant hours,

And dreamily they glide.

As if they floated like the leaves

Upon a silver tide.

The trees are full of crimson buds,

And the woods are full of birds,

And the waters flow to music,

Like a tune with pleasant words.

—Nathaniel Parker Willis.

One of the Greatest Curiosities

In 1750 Peter Kalm, a Swedish traveler, visited Niagara Falls, and in a letter to John Bartram, a friend in Philadelphia, describes his experiences:

Albany, Sep. 2, 1750.

Sir,

After a pretty long journey made in even the

best-managed of printing offices. If the little boy printed: "Twas in Trofolger's Bay... sung by Mr. Edwin Smith, the black-bearded gentleman had no mercy in sending that poor little boy back to do it all over again. But he paid promptly—a severe man, but extremely honorable. There were charity-bazaars too, public invitations, announcements, letterheads, all bringing grist to the mill."

"The little boy's ambition soared. He wrote and printed a tiny book of eight pages, entitled 'Black Canyon.'

He took my leave of you, I told you. I would this summer, if time permitted, take a view of Niagara Fall, esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in the World. When I came last year from Quebec, you enquir'd of me several particulars concerning this fall; and I told you what I heard of it in Canada, from several French gentlemen who had been there; but this was still all hearsay; I could not assure you of the truth of it, because I had not then seen it myself, and so it could not

thought they had fallen into the water: they were obliged to strip themselves quite naked, and hang their clothes in the sun to dry. When you are on the other East side of the Lake Ontario, a great many leagues from the Fall, you may, every clear and calm morning see the vapors of the Fall rising in the air; you would think all the woods thereabouts were set on fire by the Indians, so great is the apparent smoke. In the same manner you may see it on the West side of the lake Erie, a great many leagues off."—Niagara Falls." Charles Mason Dow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Creditor Nation

ON THE day the first transport bearing the troops of the United States sailed for Europe, on the great adventure, Europe was brought into the United States. That must have been apparent at the time to anybody who took in the full significance of the action: it must have been growing on the attention of those who failed to grasp this significance ever since. When the United States had lent her resources to Europe, Europe became her debtor to the extent of the resources lent; when the United States poured out the blood of her young men in Europe, she gave a pledge in their name which she could never discount. It is not surprising, then, to find Mr. Harding calling the Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, in Washington, and it is still less surprising to find the quarrels of Europe being transferred to Washington. These quarrels have been transferred innumerable times from London to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, from Berlin to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Vienna, and from Vienna to Rome. But it is the first time that they have been transferred across the Atlantic, and it will not be the last. The United States has become the creditor nation of the world, and it is the fate of a creditor nation, as Mr. Balfour can tell Mr. Harding, to be forever following gold with steel. Unless something can be done to stop the European caldron from seething, there will not be much peace for American statesmen for years to come. That is, perhaps, what Mr. Harding saw when he called the Conference. What he possibly did not see is that the chain of military armaments is an endless one.

Yet it would not be quite fair to say that it was Mr. Wilson who first went to Europe. When Mr. McKinley ran up the Stars and Stripes over the Philippines, the United States went not only into the Far East, but into Europe. Europe, that is to say, had her foot so firmly wedged in the Far Eastern doorway that the United States could not enter that doorway without becoming involved in European cabals. And, curiously enough, it was a treaty of Paris, in each case, though they called the second treaty Versailles, that brought the United States into the Old World. Today it is once more Paris that is looming so large in the distractions of Washington, for it was the differences between Paris and London which brought Mr. Briand to Washington, just as it is the differences between London and Paris which are bringing Mr. Lloyd George to Washington. The simple truth is that France has no very overwhelming interest in the naval situation in the Far East. The only powers having a paramount interest in that question are Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The invitation to France, like the invitation to Italy, was extended mainly out of courtesy to her as one of the participants in the great war. And her main consideration in accepting it was probably due to the desire to state her case as against that of Great Britain in open conference.¹ For no other purpose would Mr. Briand himself, surely, have taken the political hazard of his absence from Paris. Now France has had her say, and her say has not gone far toward assisting the limitation question in any direction. All this is apparent to Mr. Lloyd George. Accordingly, Mr. Lloyd George casts aside the absorption of his peace negotiations with Sinn Fein, and announces that he will spend Christmas in Washington for the purpose of making clear the British side of the case. Mr. Lloyd George was ever the most sagacious of politicians, and his intuition has not deserted him on the present occasion.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Lloyd George sees perfectly clearly that it is the arms question which is keeping the economic question in a state of flux. Immediately after the Peace of Versailles was signed, Mr. Lloyd George himself embarked on very questionable policies in Mesopotamia and in Russia. But nobody learns quicker than Mr. Lloyd George. He extracted himself from the Mesopotamian and Russian imbroglios, without a single thought of the consistency of his action. It is there that Mr. Lloyd George is so peculiarly consistent. And, having done this, he turned to make peace in Ireland, and to reduce British finances to order with equal ardor. One thing, however, he did not need to discover. That thing was that until the fever of war was allayed in Europe, the reestablishment of economic security was impossible. And it is just here that he has come in collision with France.

The whole trend of French policy is, quite naturally, the making sure of the military safety of France. To do this, from a military point of view, France has been compelled to take an active interest in the armies of the new minor powers which have been built up along the eastern borders of Austria and Germany. Thus today, though able to declare that she is reducing her own military establishment, France, from the British point of view, is encouraging Jugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia to maintain unnecessary armaments. Now all these armaments, including those of France itself, are being sustained by powers practically bankrupt, out of revenue which ought to be going to sustain their financial equilibrium. For this reason, the policy of Great Britain has come in conflict with the policy of France at every point of the game, and there is friction between the two allies, which Mr. Briand did something to draw attention to during his American visit, and which Mr. Lloyd George no doubt intends to focus his attention on when he arrives in America.

It is certainly not to assist Mr. Balfour in settling the already settled question of naval limitations that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to come to America. Nor is it to insure settlement of the Far Eastern question, which is progressing quite favorably. It is because he sees that the real question at issue is an economic question that he is coming in the effort to broaden the bases of the Conference to economic dimensions. Thus the war with Spain and the war with Germany have brought about an entanglement of European and United States financial

and political interests which represent something very like the famous Gordian knot. And it is extremely doubtful whether even the heroic remedy of cutting the knot, by wiping out Europe's indebtedness, would succeed in causing an actual separation. The strands might be found weaving themselves together just as firmly as ever. The United States has in her cellars the gold of the world. That gold her financiers desire to employ to the greatest advantage, and the greatest advantage lies beyond the Atlantic or the Pacific. In other words, the United States has become the creditor nation of the world. And the path of a creditor nation is never a smooth one.

Progress in the Spanish Zone

ALTHOUGH it may be too early to affirm positively that Spain has at last abandoned her hand-to-mouth policy in Morocco, and is really devoting herself to the task of setting the affairs of her protectorate in order, there can be no doubt that the situation has greatly improved within the last few months, and is still improving. It is true that, even before the disaster of last July there were indications of better things. General Berenguer, who had, some time previously, taken over the work of High Commissioner, was showing himself an able and conscientious administrator. His task was by no means an easy one. A long succession of failures in Spanish Morocco had rendered Spanish public opinion peculiarly touchy on the subject, and the new High Commissioner was obliged to carry out his work under considerable difficulties, lack of adequate funds, lack of men, and presumably lack of supplies in many directions.

The defeat of the Spanish forces by the rebels, last July, has, however, changed all this. Instead of the school of thought which urged the abandonment by Spain of her whole Moroccan enterprise gaining force from the Spanish defeat, it became at once a discredited policy. The Spanish people rose to the occasion to a remarkable degree. The government found no difficulty in obtaining all the troops for Morocco it needed, whilst Spaniards in foreign countries hastened to enlist in the foreign legion. At the present time, Spain is steadily regaining all her lost ground. The process is slow, but any study of the dispatches from Melilla goes to show that this apparent slowness is due to a determination on the part of the High Commissioner to consolidate his gains before attempting further advances.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the situation is the steady rise of the Moorish rebel, Abd el Krim. Already this man has apparently surpassed, in the matter of prestige, Raisuli, about whom, at present, very little is heard. Not only is he recognized as an able soldier, but as a remarkably resourceful politician. Thus, General Berenguer, like his great colleague in the French zone, is not depending upon force of arms for the pacification of the zone. He endeavors, on all occasions, to bring about submission by means of reasoned discussion, and the tremendous advantages which would result to the Moor from a properly organized Spanish protectorate are made widely known. These arguments Abd el Krim meets in a manner curiously astute. He presents himself as being a friend of France, and seeks to convince the tribesmen that an overthrow of Spain would mean freedom for the Moor, in the Spanish zone, to develop his own resources with the friendly aid of France at all points. Whether or no General Berenguer has to meet in Abd el Krim a power anything like so great as that which perplexed and thwarted France in Algeria for so many years, in the person of Abd el Kader, remains to be seen. For the moment the outlook is regarded as more hopeful than it has been for a long time.

Industrial Arbitration in Australia

IN VIEW of the doubt, which has been expressed from time to time, as to whether industrial arbitration had proved a success in Australia, the view of the matter outlined by the Hon. William Brooks, member of the Upper House of New South Wales, in course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is particularly interesting. Industrial arbitration has been in operation in Australia for just over twenty years, and twenty years ago very high hopes were entertained as to what it was going to achieve. It was claimed that arbitration would "prevent sweating and prevent strikes." That it has achieved the former, in full measure, cannot be questioned. It is safe to say that sweating is an unknown evil in Australia. As Mr. Brooks did not fail to point out, the ramifications of the industrial awards which have been made from time to time cover the most remote sections of employees engaged in industrial work. The wages to be paid to juveniles, apprentices, men, and women are prescribed to the utmost detail, whilst it is a penalty under the law for any person to employ any junior or senior worker at rates below those prescribed in the award.

Such a record would, in itself, fully justify anything in the nature of industrial arbitration. The arbitration law of Australia has, however, done much more than this. It is perfectly true that, during the last twenty years, there have been a great number of strikes in Australia, as well as a great number of instances where one party or another to the industrial dispute has refused to abide by the court's decision. Nevertheless, as Mr. Justice Higgins, a former president of the Federal Arbitration Court, insisted recently, industrial arbitration has kept the wheels of industry moving, standardizing work conditions, easing the position of workers under the pressure of the rising cost of living, and, within the limits of its jurisdiction, saving the community from violent crises.

In addition to all this, it is not generally realized how widely the decisions of the arbitration courts control industrial conditions in Australia today. Thus, in New South Wales alone, there are over 350 awards governing industries and sections of industries, whilst there are also over sixty awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court covering industrial questions involving more than one state in the Commonwealth. Over and beyond all these achievements, which the arbitration courts, both state and federal, have to their credit, there is the outstanding fact that, for over twenty years, Australia has

been holding up the ideal of settling her trade difficulties, not by strike, but by arbitration. For this reason it is true to say that Australia's industrial policy has contributed much more toward the world's progress than is represented by the specific measures taken by her arbitration courts. That arbitration is the most advanced means of settlement for trade disputes cannot be questioned. The way to make the arbitration court more efficient will be learned, amongst other ways, by experience, and Australia is accumulating experience all the time.

The Maternity Law

OFTEN when medical bills have been passed and have become laws, the public does not clearly understand its rights, under the law, to individual protection. In the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which has recently been passed by Congress and signed by the President, there is the proviso that "no official or agent or representative in carrying out the provisions of this act shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child." Though such an exemption clause does not provide for full freedom, especially in cases where parents are not sufficiently awake to claim the freedom that belongs to their children, it is better than no protection at all. No one need submit to any medical domination if he is only alert enough to object. Indeed, the public needs to be generally awakened to the desirability of asserting its rights by refusing to be coerced or persuaded into submitting to medical theories. Many physicians themselves, as social medicine becomes more dogmatic, will doubtless desire for themselves and for their patients to take advantage of this clear provision in the maternity act.

This law is, of course, only one evidence of the general tendency during the last few years toward social instead of individual concepts in lawmaking. Individual freedom seems to many lawmaking bodies less important than social theory. Speaking of the Puritan conception of "consecration," Professor Roscoe Pound of Harvard University says, "One consequence was to make for the individualistic conception that all legal consequences depend upon some exertion of the will, as against the feudal conception of referring them to some relation." Now to Professor Pound, who does not by any means approve of the Puritan ideal, it seems logical to apply the basis of relations to new social conditions. In one sense, it may be said that one man's freedom must always be considered in its various relations; but in another sense, absolute rightness must be paramount to all the complexities of human relationships. Though it may seem to the emotionally sympathetic that family in the slums should have medical treatment, for instance, that family is surely entitled to decide for itself whether or not it wishes to submit to remedial agencies which it may honestly consider worse than disease itself. Individual interpretation of what is nearest right in such circumstances is one of the cherished ideals of the Puritans which survives even now amid all sorts of public health legislation.

"Workmen's compensation acts," Professor Pound says, "have put jurists to much trouble when they have sought to find a place for them in the legal system. Some have said they create a status of being a laborer, and this has frightened more than one court. For status is an archaic idea, quite out of line with modern ideas. Hence they have felt bound to inquire what warrant might be found for imposing disabilities upon one whom nature has given a sound mind, disposing judgment and years of discretion." It may well be questioned whether status is so archaic as Professor Pound would have us believe. Surely the status of freedom to express intelligence individually is the real status today as hitherto, and the real relationship of each one must be found in his actual expression of intelligence. Instead of developing the expression of intelligence, social legislation such as the maternity act tends to take it for granted that there are large numbers of the public who cannot be trusted to express intelligence for themselves. This is the chief fault of most medical legislation.

A New Play by William Gillette

TO PERSONS who have attended the theater for a period of twenty years or more, there was uncommon pleasantness in the announcement that William Gillette had written a new play and had begun performances in it in the smaller cities, preparatory to a New York engagement. For, to English-speaking playgoers, the name of Mr. Gillette as playwright and actor stands for many memories of pleasant evenings in the playhouse, from the years of his first important appearances as an actor, at the Boston Museum. Although he was satisfactorily cast in those days in the smaller Shakespearean roles, such as Benvolio in "Romeo and Juliet," Montano in "Othello," and Rosencrantz in "Hamlet," he proved that he was a player with aptitude for the new naturalistic method of acting that was just coming in with the new type of American play, in which an effort was made to give expression to the life of the soil, such as "A Gilded Age" and "The Mighty Dollar." It was not long before Mr. Gillette was star in his own play, "The Professor," which showed his skill in acting farce, and in "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," Bronson Howard's delicate little domestic comedy, which gave play to his command of whimsical pathos.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Gillette brought out his version of a German farce, "The Private Secretary," and gave heightened humor to the comic professor of his earlier play, winning a popularity that might have justified him in appearing in this play indefinitely. But, like many another player of talent, Mr. Gillette seems to become restless as soon as he finds himself with an established success on his hands. His interest, perhaps, is in the making of the success, rather than in the enjoyment of the finished thing. It may be that this is why he continues to furnish each of his productions during the whole time he is appearing in it. These minute changes, constantly being made, have the marked advantage of preventing the performance from "going stale" through mechanical repetition.

Mr. Gillette's first proof that he was a playwright of

unusual promise came with his Civil War drama, "Held by the Enemy," an original play written in the Scribe tradition and worthy, in every way, of comparison with the achievements of the French master of the well-made play. In this melodrama he acted a comic part, that of a newspaper correspondent who could scarcely be regarded as the central figure of the story, but who was something besides a funmaker.

After another farce, "Too Much Johnson," and ten years later than "Held by the Enemy," Mr. Gillette appeared in his masterpiece, "Secret Service," another war play, in which he brought to full and successful test his progress toward recognition as an actor of serious and even tragic roles. "Secret Service" introduced the actor-playwright to London audiences, when he occupied the Lyceum Theater for an entire season, while Sir Henry Irving was on an American tour. This engagement was repeated by Mr. Gillette in his impersonation of Sherlock Holmes, his own dramatization of Conan Doyle's famous fictional detective. This play was another consummate example of the Gillette-Scribe type of playwriting, and, in a period when Scribe tradition is little studied by the newer writers for the stage, it is almost like a historical document in the evolution of dramaturgy. Besides Mr. Gillette, Mr. Thomas is the only important writer in the Scribe tradition today in the United States, and it is not easy to see how the tradition can survive. The chief difficulty is that all but its best practitioners are too busy exemplifying what they think a play is like to set down their impressions of what life is like.

This artificial tendency of the well-made play Mr. Gillette evades or glosses over by filling his scenes with naturalistic detail, detail which evokes a quite palpable atmosphere of time, place, and personage. Who that saw "Clarice" can forget the leisurely gentleness of the current of southern life that flowed through the old drawing room, opening into the garden, that was the scene of most of the action?

Now Mr. Gillette comes before the public with "The Dream Maker," which by every account is giving pleasure to New York playgoers such as they have had from him at his best in the past, both as actor and as playwright. While the play itself may not have the uncommon flavor that is Barrie, and that is so much akin to Mr. Gillette's own style, as exemplified in his acting in "The Admirable Crichton" and "Dear Brutus," there are many reasons for satisfaction in the news that the author and star of "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service" has written and is acting a new play.

Editorial Notes

IF THE growing accord of the delegates in attendance at the Washington Conference really ultimate in an association of nations, there will be a lively interest everywhere to find out just what form of statement will stand, to it, as an "Article X."

IT IS a matter of common knowledge that Dr. G. E. Morrison, once Peking correspondent of The Times of London, sold his exceptional library of books relating to China to a Japanese house. But the interest of the story only begins when the huge consignment of books reached Tokyo. This apparently matchless collection had been packed by the agents of the Japanese purchaser in ordinary packing cases, which were put into the port warehouses at Tokyo. A sudden tidal wave invaded the water-side warehouses and drenched the entire Morrison library with sea water. Perhaps anywhere else the damaged books would have been sold for waste paper. But here is where the patient toil characteristic of the Oriental came into play. The purchasing house set to work on the task of reclamation. Behold, therefore, for the next few days, hundreds of Japanese busy on the water front interleaving every damaged page with blotting paper! The library was saved. The Dutch reclaiming waterlogged Holland from the sea seems to furnish the only parallel in patience.

MR. C. T. CALLOW and Mr. F. La Mathe, on their recent appointment as Deemsters of the Isle of Man, took the following oath: "By this Book and by the holy contents thereof and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I swear that I will without respect of favor or friendship, love or consanguinity, or affinity, envy, or malice, execute the laws of the land justly betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within this isle as between party and party as indifferently as the herring bone doth lie in the middle of the fish." The wording appears quaint in the present day, but, looked at dispassionately, there are points in it that could not be improved upon. It at any rate shows that those who drew it up had some knowledge of the pitfalls that were to be avoided by people in authority.

WHY build new cottages? Why not repair old ones? These were the questions asked by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, in England, and answered successfully. The society took a veritable relic of old England, five centuries old if a single day, in the shape of two dwellings under one roof at Drinkstone, in Suffolk. The thick timbers, seasoned to the quality of iron, were good, but the roof, the floor, and the windows were defective. In fact the building was habitable only on a portion of the ground floor. Nothing daunted, the society set to work and, by judicious restoration, made the old dwellings as sound as a bell. The total cost of the work, including the freehold site, was £722. A new cottage would have cost at least £950, not including the site. Is it any wonder that the society is casting round for other old haunts to conquer?

IF ONE set of radio instruments can establish a wireless line of communication, apparently the multiplication of such sets will produce a wireless network. And there is something peculiarly fitting in the notion that the government radio systems can use such a net for protecting aviators and their passengers in airplane flights. Apparently the radio netting will be able to keep the airplanes from straying into areas of unfavorable flying conditions as effectually as chicken netting keeps the hens from straying into the garden.